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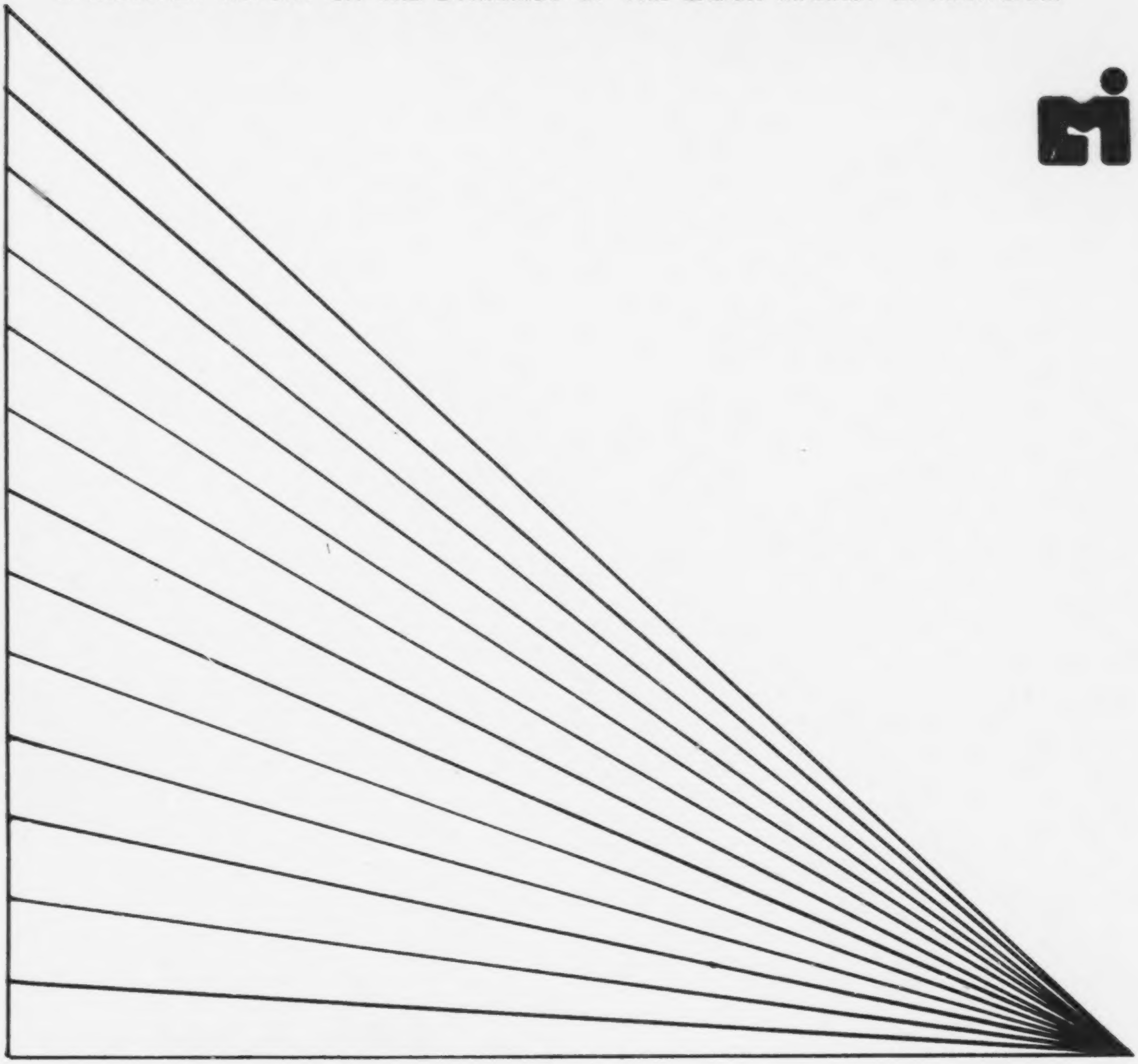
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1983

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub/RA 4061

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DET

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Between July and August, Maryland's unemployment rate increased slightly from 6.3 percent to 6.4 percent, the first increase in unemployment since January. Rather than being a negative indicator, this higher unemployment merely reflects normal seasonal trends. Last August the rate also edged up by 0.1 percentage points. The state's labor market apparently is taking a breather in this year's recovery from the nationwide recession. During July the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points, and between January and August it has dropped by 2.6 percentage points. Every month this year, Maryland's unemployment has been lower than in 1982. August's rate is considerably better than last August's rate of 8.5 percent. Maryland's August civilian labor force of an estimated 2,227,575 and employment of 2,085,282 persons are the highest levels on record (back to 1970). Although August's unemployment of 142,293 persons is higher than in May and July, 1983, beyond those months you have to go to May, 1981 for a lower unemployment and back to August, 1979 for a lower August unemployment. The July and August unemployment rates are the lowest in 1983, and this August's rate is lowest for August since 1979.

Since June, the U.S. unemployment rate has exhibited better trends than Maryland's. The nation has just begun to exit the recession half a year after Maryland's recovery turned up in labor market trends. In July the nation's unemployment rate dropped by 0.8 percentage points and in August by another 0.2 percentage points. The rate has fallen by 2.2 percentage points since January, less than Maryland's improvement. Also, the nation's August rate of 9.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is lower by only 0.4 percentage points than in August, 1982, much less than the state's over-the-year decline of 2.1 percentage points. For the 19th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the nation's, in August by a huge 2.8 percentage points.

Maryland's August labor force is higher than last August by an estimated 61,760 persons, for the 2nd month of over-the-year increases. For the 4th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in August by 103,430 persons; and for the 8th consecutive month, unemployment is down over the year, in August by 41,670 persons. Between July and August, 1982, unemployment held steady while employment declines contracted the total labor force. During this August, a 10,253 person increase in the labor force was caused by a 7,843 increase in employment and 2,410 gain in unemployment. Hiring was noted in rubber/plastics manufacturing, water transportation services, trade, business services, and state government. Extensive layoffs occurred in local government by boards of education, community colleges, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Layoffs also were evident in the manufacturing categories of electric/electronic equipment and beverages, as well as in social and health services. Compared with last August, trade increased more this August; services, federal and local government, and manufacturing decreased less; transportation and state government increased as compared with decreases last August; and construction showed no change as compared with last August's decline. Construction ended 25 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, showing an increase from last August. Local government still is lower

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

than a year ago for the 32nd consecutive month and manufacturing for the 23rd consecutive month.

Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area decreased from 7.2 percent in July to 7.0 percent in August. Employment decreased by an estimated 5,291 persons and unemployment by 2,935. A large seasonal decline in local government employment was accompanied by layoffs in electric/electronic equipment and beverages manufacturing. Hiring was noted in rubber/plastics manufacturing, trade, and construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched down from 8.3 percent to 8.2 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Harford County's rate to drop from 7.6 percent to 6.0 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased from 3.9 percent to 4.8 percent due to strike activity in the communications industry and layoffs in federal government, construction, and amusement/recreation services. Trucking, business services, public colleges/universities, and local government did engage in hiring. Employment advanced by 8,985 and unemployment by 7,471. Although the unemployment rate increased in all three area counties, it rose the most in Charles County, from 3.9 percent to 4.9 percent, because of the county's smaller size.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 10.4 percent to 9.8 percent, as employment increased by 2,376 and unemployment declined by 702. Garrett County's unemployment rate contracted from 14.2 percent to 12.2 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Washington County's rate to subside from 11.8 percent to 10.8 percent. Among the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates decreased during August in all but St. Mary's, whose rate increased slightly, and Talbot, whose rate stayed at July's level. As the peak farming season began, unemployment rates dropped by at least one percentage point in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Somerset counties. Hiring was noted in food processing, and layoffs in construction.

Statewide, August's unemployment rates ranged from 4.0 percent in Howard and Montgomery counties up to 12.8 percent in Somerset County. Also exceeding 10 percent were rates in Allegany, Garrett, Washington, and Calvert counties. Resort and farming activity have eroded Worcester County's rate from 21.7 percent in January to 4.6 percent for August.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Every year Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment declines between July and August. This August was no exception as employment decreased by an estimated 12,000 jobs over the month. That was substantially less than the loss

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

of 23,400 jobs last August. Layoffs are occurring primarily in electric/electronic equipment and beverages manufacturing, health and social services, and local government. After seasonal hiring and recovery from the recent recession boosted employment by 64,900 jobs between this February and June, employment inched down in July by 600 and dropped in August as seasonal influences took over and summer hiring came to an end. After 21 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, July's employment exceeded its level last July by 5,600 and August topped its year-ago total by a sizable 17,000 jobs. This August's employment is still lower than its level in August, 1981 by 40,900 jobs, August, 1980 by 42,600, and August, 1979 by 18,300.

For the 23rd consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their level a year ago, in August by 1,200 jobs. Out of 19 industry categories, 6 did show increased employment between last August and this August. Most particularly, nonelectrical machinery is up by 3,000 over the year, printing/publishing by 1,300, and lumber/wood products by 500. The only yearly decrease exceeding 1,000 was primary metals's decline of 3,800. Total manufacturing employment decreased by 1,700 jobs during this August, coming on the heels of a 1,500 decrease during July. Previously, employment had increased by 6,200 between February and June. In 1982, jobs fell by a much greater 5,800 in July and 3,300 in August. During last August, 4,500 persons were laid off for unpaid vacations in nonelectrical machinery, while this August 1,700 received layoff notices in electric/electronic equipment. In both periods, 1,000 persons were laid off temporarily in the beverage industry. Also this August, 400 jobs were lost in ship/boat building/repair. On the positive side, 500 seasonal jobs were added during the month in preserved fruits/vegetables and 700 persons were recalled from unpaid vacations in rubber/plastics.

Nonmanufacturing's August employment exceeds its level last August by a whopping 18,200 jobs. After 25 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, construction finally broke that trend, with employment up from last August by 1,200. Local government is still lower than a year ago for the 32nd consecutive month, by 2,400 jobs in August; and state government is lower than a year ago for the 3rd consecutive month, by 600 jobs. On the positive side, services exceeds its level last August by 12,500 jobs, trade by 4,400, finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200, federal government by 1,100, and transportation/public utilities by 800.

Between this July and August, 10,300 jobs were lost in nonmanufacturing, much less than the loss of 20,100 jobs last August. Every industry category exhibited more positive monthly trends this August than last August. Trade increased by more jobs; services and federal and local government decreased by less; transportation and state government increased as compared with decreases last August; and construction showed no change as compared with last August's decline. Between February and July, 1983, employment had gained 59,600 jobs, greater than the addition of 46,600 during that period in 1982. The bulk of this August's decline occurred in local government, for which jobs fell by 13,800 with continued layoffs by local boards of education, community colleges, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Services was down by

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

500 as hiring in business services was outnumbered by layoffs in social and health services. Limited layoffs dropped federal government by 400 jobs. With back-to-school shopping, the holiday season's approach, and the improving economy, trade added 2,300 jobs mainly in wholesale trade, apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and eating/drinking places. More business and returns from temporary shutdowns in water transportation services boosted the transportation industry by 800 jobs. Limited hiring at both state agencies and at public colleges and universities swelled state government by 600 jobs. Communications and public utilities increased by 500 jobs preceding strike activity in communications.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area decreased by more during August (-14,600) than statewide (-12,000). Its loss of 1,700 manufacturing jobs matched the loss statewide, with layoffs in electric/electronic equipment (-1,700), and beverages (-900) accompanied by recalls in rubber/plastics (+700). An estimated 12,900 jobs were lost in nonmanufacturing. The area's 13,900-job drop in local government slightly exceeded the statewide decrease. Trade increased by approximately the same rate of 1,200 jobs in the area as compared with 2,300 statewide. Six hundred construction jobs were added in Baltimore, while no net change was observed statewide. The area's growth of only 100 jobs in transportation/public utilities lagged behind the state's growth of 1,400; and state government subsided in Baltimore by 400 while advancing statewide by 600. The area's increase in total employment by 2,600 jobs since last August represents only 15 percent of the increase statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $5.09 between July and August to $364.99. Average weekly hours increased by 0.7 hours to 40.6, while average hourly earnings decreased by 3 cents to $8.99. The workweek lengthened as schedules returned to normal after paid and unpaid vacations and as longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime were worked. Particularly notable were the increases in the lumber/wood products industry's workweek by 2.7 hours and that of instruments by 2.9 hours. No industry group showed a decreased workweek of one hour or more. Average hourly earnings decreased with lower incentive pay, less overtime work, hiring of lower paid workers, less business, and temporary shutdowns. Most sizable was the decrease by 42 cents in average hourly earnings for the food processing industry. Ten of the 19 manufacturing categories exhibited increased hourly earnings during August. Largest were the gains of 24 cents in lumber/wood products and 23 cents in chemicals/allied products. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing's average weekly earnings increased during August by $8.24 to $391.64, average weekly hours increased by 1.0 hours to 41.4, and average hourly earnings decreased by 3 cents to $9.46. Since August, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by 7.9 percent statewide and by 7.4 percent in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims in August, 1983 were up 21.1 percent as workers from several communication industries filed claims. Continued claims were up 27.9 percent, weeks compensated increased 6.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 8.0 percent. The average weekly payments increased slightly to $115.89.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 32.6 percent and continued claims rose 31.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were up 35.9 percent and continued claims rose 34.3 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims increased by 14.5 percent, continued claims by 11.9 percent, weeks compensated by 9.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 10.6 percent. The average weekly payments for the Area rose slightly to $116.60.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 300.3 in August, increasing by 0.3 percent from July and 2.6 percent from last August. The index for food and beverages rose by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.8 percent over the year to 284.9. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home, at 274.8, was down by 0.3 percent from July but up by 0.8 percent from last August.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1982 Annual Averages.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, Western Maryland, 1978-1982 Annual Averages, narrative and tables.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUG. '82
MARYLAND	2,227,575	2,217,322	2,085,282	2,077,439	142,293	139,883	6.4	6.3	8.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,078,347	1,086,573	1,003,226	1,008,517	75,121	78,056	7.0	7.2	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	395,521	398,087	363,065	364,980	32,456	33,107	8.2	8.3	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,449	183,407	171,098	172,001	11,351	11,406	6.2	6.2	7.8
BALTIMORE*	324,829	327,444	302,541	304,136	22,288	23,308	6.9	7.1	10.2
CARROLL	46,874	47,049	44,465	44,699	2,409	2,350	5.1	5.0	12.2
HARFORD	71,668	73,236	67,341	67,696	4,327	5,540	6.0	7.6	9.4
HOWARD	57,006	57,350	54,716	55,005	2,290	2,345	4.0	4.1	6.2
D. C. AREA	816,935	800,479	777,861	768,876	39,074	31,603	4.8	3.9	5.0
CHARLES	45,193	44,205	42,973	42,477	2,220	1,728	4.9	3.9	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	356,329	349,421	342,039	338,089	14,290	11,332	4.0	3.2	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	415,413	406,855	392,849	388,311	22,564	18,544	5.4	4.6	5.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,682	149,008	135,916	133,540	14,766	15,468	9.8	10.4	14.0
ALLEGANY	35,070	34,982	31,141	30.855	3,929	4,127	11.2	11.8	13.4
FREDERICK*	47,213	46,461	43,931	43,376	3,282	3,085	7.0	6.6	10.2
GARRETT	12,568	12,599	11,030	10,816	1,538	1,783	12.2	14.2	14.8
WASHINGTON	55,831	54,966	49,814	48,493	6,017	6,473	10.8	11.8	17.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,481	12,406	11,114	10,972	1,367	1,434	11.0	11.6	12.4
ST. MARY'S	20,005	19,704	18,577	18,422	1,428	1,282	7.1	6.5	8.1
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,915	7,987	7,267	7,178	648	809	8.2	10.1	11.2
CECIL	30,898	31,034	28,711	28,510	2,187	2,524	7.1	8.1	14.0
DORCHESTER	15,656	15,462	14,192	13,732	1,464	1,730	9.4	11.2	11.3
KENT	8,228	8,105	7,677	7,474	551	631	6.7	7.8	9.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,529	10,498	9,789	9,659	740	839	7.0	8.0	9.8
SOMERSET	8,088	8,272	7,052	7,069	1,036	1,203	12.8	14.5	13.9
TALBOT	16,892	16,789	16,168	16,075	724	714	4.3	4.3	6.3
WICOMICO	29,746	30,000	27,533	27,571	2,213	2,429	7.4	8.1	9.4
WORCESTER	21,174	21,006	20,199	19,845	975	1,161	4.6	5.5	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	103,469	102,547	91,985	90,164	11,484	12,383	11.1	12.1	15.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	753,518	759,129	700,685	704,381	52,833	54,748	7.0	7.2	9.9
BALANCE OF STATE*	226,805	225,468	211,252	208,984	15,553	16,484	6.9	7.3	9.0
UNITED STATES[2]	113,578,000	113,980,000	103,167,000	103,273,000	10,411,000	10,707,000	9.2	9.4	9.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1675.5	1687.5	1658.5	919.1	933.7	916.5
Manufacturing	205.1	206.8	206.3	135.0	136.7	136.8
Durable Goods	110.7	112.9	111.9	78.6	80.8	80.8
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.5
Household furniture	1.4	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.4	7.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
Primary metal industries	20.4	20.6	24.2	18.8	19.0	21.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.1	14.2	16.4	14.0	14.1	15.5
Fabricated metal products	8.4	8.6	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.0	15.9	13.0	10.1	10.1	9.3
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.8	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.1	35.8	34.1	24.2	25.9	24.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.4	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.0	24.9	24.0	18.7	18.7	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.8	13.4	8.4	8.6	8.1
Ship and boat building and repair	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	94.4	93.9	94.4	56.4	55.9	56.0
Food and kindred products	23.7	24.3	24.1	10.7	11.6	11.4
Meat products	6.6	6.6	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	2.9	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	3.3	4.3	3.5	1.7	2.6	1.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.7	12.7	13.5	7.9	7.5	8.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.1	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.4	9.2	9.2	7.0	6.7	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.2	24.3	22.9	13.8	13.9	12.4
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.8	12.0	9.9	9.8	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	8.6	9.2	5.7	5.0	5.6
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.3	1.6	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1470.4	1480.7	1452.2	784.1	797.0	779.7
Construction	91.0	91.0	89.8	41.8	41.2	42.0
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	84.5	85.1	56.2	56.1	57.2
Railroad transportation	8.2	8.1	8.8	5.7	5.7	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	37.7	36.9	36.0	22.5	22.7	22.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	40.0	39.5	40.3	28.0	27.7	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.3	25.7	26.2	18.7	18.3	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.3	412.0	409.9	220.1	218.9	219.8
Wholesale trade	94.7	94.1	93.0	56.2	55.9	56.8
Retail trade	319.6	317.9	316.9	163.9	163.0	163.0
General merchandise stores	39.9	40.3	42.3	20.2	20.3	20.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.4	98.3	97.2	59.6	59.9	59.9
Banking	24.7	24.5	24.7	14.5	14.6	14.7
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	13.0	12.5	8.7	8.7	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.4	20.3	20.3	15.8	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	407.4	407.9	394.9	212.1	212.4	205.2
Private hospitals	57.3	57.7	56.5	38.9	39.1	38.4
Educational services	24.4	24.6	23.3	17.2	17.3	16.8
Engineering and architectural services	21.1	21.0	20.6	7.1	6.9	6.9
Total government	373.4	387.0	375.3	194.3	208.5	195.6
Total federal government	132.3	132.7	131.2	54.6	54.5	54.7
Total state and local government	241.1	254.3	244.1	139.7	154.0	140.9
Total state government	81.4	80.8	82.0	57.5	57.9	57.3
Total local government	159.7	173.5	162.1	82.2	96.1	83.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

AUGUST 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Manufacturing	$364.99	$359.90	$338.13	40.6	39.9	39.0	$8.99	$9.02	$8.67
DURABLE GOODS	416.58	405.49	380.03	41.7	41.0	39.3	9.99	9.89	9.67
Lumber and wood products	270.58	243.25	267.47	39.5	36.8	40.1	6.85	6.61	6.67
Furniture and fixtures	301.94	280.80	278.83	45.2	43.2	42.7	6.68	6.50	6.53
Stone, clay and glass products	407.08	399.99	368.76	44.2	44.1	42.0	9.21	9.07	8.78
Primary metal industries	533.31	516.43	515.81	41.6	40.6	38.9	12.82	12.72	13.26
Fabricated metal products	401.56	379.96	363.62	43.6	41.8	41.7	9.21	9.09	8.72
Machinery except electrical	392.76	388.80	339.16	40.7	40.5	39.3	9.65	9.60	8.63
Electric and electronic equipment	360.82	351.10	331.43	42.4	41.6	41.9	8.51	8.44	7.91
Transportation equipment	467.57	467.43	344.30	40.1	40.4	31.5	11.66	11.57	10.93
Instruments and related products	310.37	291.77	298.65	38.7	35.8	39.4	8.02	8.15	7.58
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	261.71	263.12	209.07	38.6	38.3	35.8	6.78	6.87	5.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	312.84	311.95	293.35	39.5	38.8	38.7	7.92	8.04	7.58
Food and kindred products	280.28	287.23	269.66	39.7	38.4	38.8	7.06	7.48	6.95
Apparel and other textile products	206.43	208.39	191.65	35.9	35.5	35.1	5.75	5.87	5.46
Paper and allied products	312.58	305.71	297.98	40.7	39.6	41.1	7.68	7.72	7.25
Printing and publishing	372.29	373.65	355.09	38.7	38.6	38.1	9.62	9.68	9.32
Chemicals and allied products	439.03	426.22	406.07	42.5	42.2	41.1	10.33	10.10	9.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	310.38	311.67	301.76	42.0	41.5	41.0	7.39	7.51	7.36
Leather and leather products	186.80	175.68	172.22	38.2	36.6	36.8	4.89	4.80	4.68

Covers an estimated 136,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
MANUFACTURING	$391.64	$383.40	$364.72	41.4	40.4	39.6	$9.46	$9.49	$9.21
DURABLE GOODS	447.10	430.77	404.79	42.5	41.5	39.3	10.52	10.38	10.30
Stone, clay and glass products	427.95	414.21	388.86	45.0	44.3	43.4	9.51	9.35	8.96
Primary metal industries	542.69	525.78	519.79	42.2	41.4	39.2	12.86	12.70	13.26
Fabricated metal products	435.71	396.46	380.52	46.5	43.0	42.9	9.37	9.22	8.87
Machinery except electrical	368.26	357.38	335.62	41.1	40.2	38.4	8.96	8.89	8.74
Electric and electronic equipment	400.26	388.41	362.47	42.4	41.9	43.1	9.44	9.27	8.41
Transportation equipment	487.15	482.33	338.04	39.8	39.6	28.1	12.24	12.18	12.03
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	244.51	247.81	191.08	39.5	38.6	33.7	6.19	6.42	5.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	322.40	319.37	308.43	40.1	38.9	39.9	8.04	8.21	7.73
Food and kindred products	342.79	368.34	335.36	41.4	42.0	40.6	8.28	8.77	8.26
Apparel and other textile products	220.10	187.14	200.57	35.5	29.8	34.7	6.20	6.28	5.78
Paper and allied products	270.14	260.04	266.07	40.5	39.4	42.3	6.67	6.60	6.29
Printing and publishing	341.50	338.33	333.89	38.5	38.1	37.6	8.87	8.88	8.88
Chemicals and allied products	466.56	455.39	443.50	43.2	42.6	41.8	10.80	10.69	10.61
Rubber and misc. plastic products	281.45	283.76	273.42	43.3	42.8	44.1	6.50	6.63	6.20

Covers an estimated 87,100 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

AUGUST 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Total Initial Claims	27,602	22,787	34,862	15,039	13,139	20,131
Total Continued Claims	215,397	168,380	252,454	119,075	106,366	161,155
Total Weeks Compensated	149,763	140,102	213,412	92,802	84,699	137,081
Total Amount of Payments	$17,321,384	$16,042,250	$24,462,528	$10,820,451	$9,786,757	$15,877,092
Average Weekly Payment	$115.89	$114.50	$114.63	$116.60	$115.55	$115.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	350	264	304
Total continued claims	2,540	1,930	2,425
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	333	245	201
Total Continued claims	1,893	1,410	511

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	534.9	532.2	521.1
Manufacturing*	25.6	25.5	24.8
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.6	7.4	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	509.3	506.7	496.3
Construction	36.2	37.0	33.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.4	14.8	14.4
Trucking and warehousing	6.5	6.1	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.5	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.3	133.2	132.5
General merchandise stores	15.2	15.5	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.2	29.3	28.9
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	150.6	149.8	144.3
Total government	144.6	142.6	142.9
Total federal government	73.9	74.1	71.6
Total state and local government	70.7	68.5	71.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

AUGUST 1983

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.9	116.8	116.6
Manufacturing	23.0	22.6	23.1
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.8	4.8	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.1	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.4	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.9	94.2	93.5
Construction	6.5	6.8	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.4	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.8	31.8	31.8
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	23.6	23.6	23.1
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	21.3	21.5	21.1
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	16.5	16.7	16.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	108.0	106.1
Manufacturing	23.2	23.1	23.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.5	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.8	2.0
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.9	14.9
Nonmanufacturing	85.4	84.9	83.1
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	6.8	6.9
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail Trade	25.6	25.5	25.5
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.0	5.1
Retail trade*	20.6	20.5	20.4
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.2	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.9	1.8	1.8
Services*	22.7	22.6	22.2
Health services	9.1	9.2	8.8
Educational services	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total government	19.4	19.4	18.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.3	16.3	14.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

AUGUST 1983

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	428.1	434.3	429.1
Manufacturing	54.8	54.2	55.9
Durable Goods*	23.0	23.2	25.1
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.8	6.7	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.4
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.8	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	31.8	31.0	30.8
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.0	7.4
Beverages	1.1	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	3.9	4.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.6	1.2
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.5	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.9	8.0
Commercial printing	3.5	3.6	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	373.3	380.1	373.2
Construction	13.3	12.9	14.4
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.1	36.6
Railroad transportation	3.6	3.6	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.8	11.2	12.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.6	5.6
Water transportation	3.3	2.8	3.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.0	90.2	93.2
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.3	40.3	40.2
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	10.9
Service & mining*	114.3	115.2	109.7
Health services	36.9	37.2	36.8
Educational services	12.3	12.1	11.7
Misc. services	4.6	4.7	4.8
Total government	78.5	86.4	79.1
Total federal government	14.2	14.1	14.5
Total state & local government	64.3	72.3	64.6
Total state government	29.0	29.1	28.6
Total local government	35.3	43.2	36.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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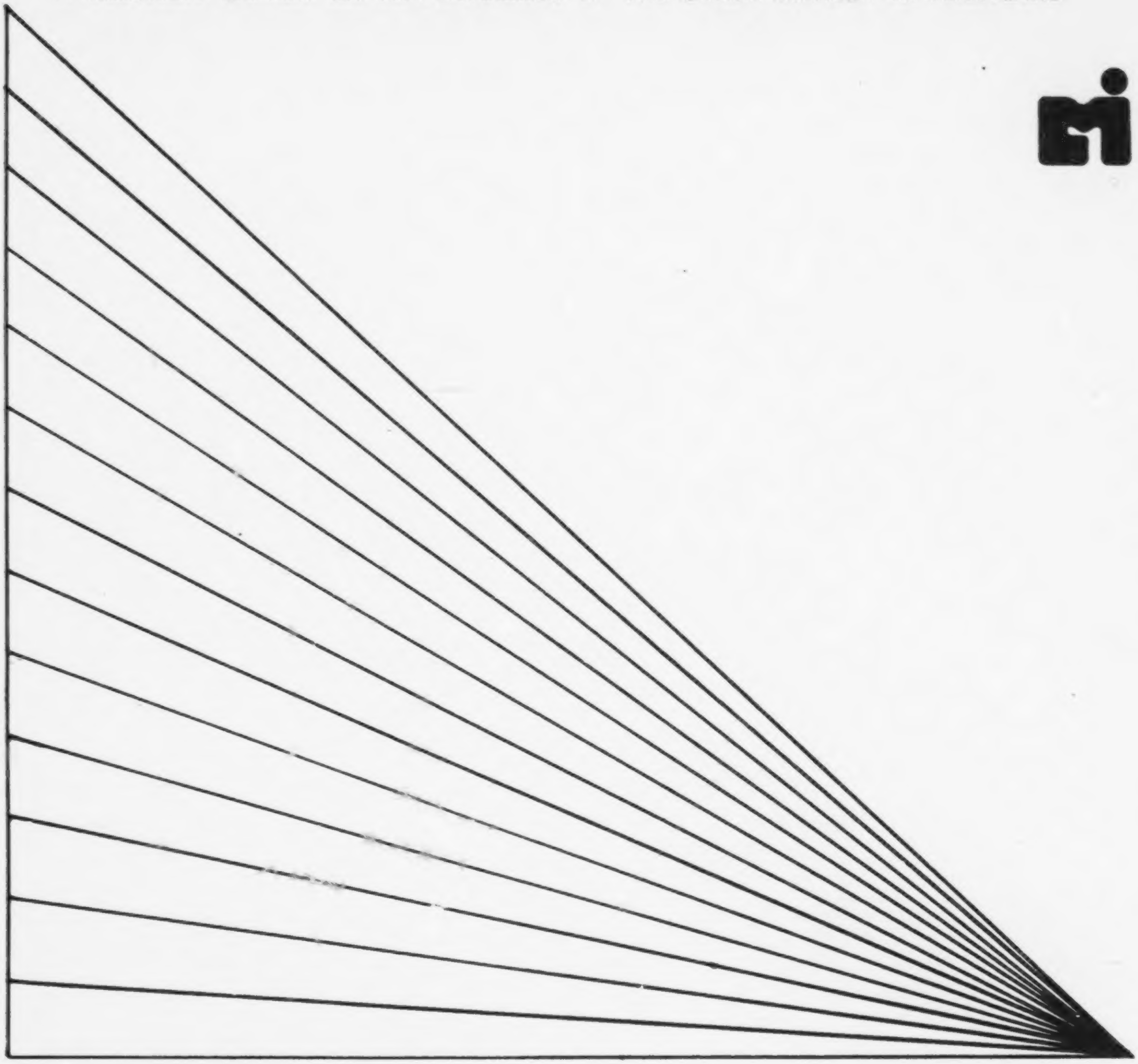
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1983

DET

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub/RA 4061

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Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 6.4 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September, the lowest rate since November, 1979.

*The civilian labor force increased by an estimated 4,646 persons during September, with employment gains of 17,773 outnumbering unemployment losses of 13,127. The labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970).

*At 8.8 percent, the U.S. unemployment rate is lower than Maryland's rate for the 20th consecutive month. In August, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland's.

*County unemployment rates for September ranged from 3.0 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.7 percent in Somerset County.

*Recovering from the 1981-1982 recession, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment is showing better seasonal trends than in 1982. Employment expanded by 10,700 jobs during this September, twice the increase last September.

*Hiring and recalls were seen this September in school bus driving, trade, education, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and food processing. However, seasonal layoffs were evident in agriculture, construction, banking, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and government.

*After 23 months of lower employment than a year ago, manufacturing jobs pulled ahead of last September's level by 1,000. Exceeding last September's employment by 8,900 jobs, local government ended 32 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago.

*Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $4.56 or 1.2 percent between August and September, as the average workweek lengthened by 0.1 hours and average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents.

*Initial claims for Unemployment Insurance decreased by 35.1 percent during September and continued claims declined by 22.9 percent.

*Between federal fiscal year 1982 and 1983, active applicants on file with the State Employment Service increased by 11 percent and nonagricultural openings by 22.

*The September U.S. consumer price index had increased by 0.5 percent from August and by 2.9 percent from last September.

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate decreased by a sizable amount from 6.4 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September. Last September, the rate fell by a lesser 0.4 percentage points. The rate has fallen every September since 1976. Only in 1971 and 1979 did the rate decrease by as much as this September's reduction of 0.6 percentage points. September's 5.8 percent unemployment rate is lower by 3.2 percentage points than 1983's peak rate in January of 9.0 percent, is lower than last September's rate of 8.1 percent by 2.3 percentage points, and, in fact, is the lowest rate recorded since November, 1979. The U.S. September unemployment rate of 8.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down from August's rate of 9.2 percent, but registered a lesser decrease than in Maryland. For the 20th consecutive month, Maryland's rate is lower than the national rate, in September by an awesome 3.0 percentage points. While September marks the 3rd month of lower unemployment than a year ago nationally (by only 0.9 percentage points), it is the 9th month of lower unemployment for Maryland. In August, 41 state had unemployment rates exceeding Maryland's.

Positive indications of steady recovery are everywhere in Maryland's labor market. The estimated civilian labor force has increased by 76,450 persons since last September, marking the 3rd month of increases from a year ago. Total employment has been higher than last year for five consecutive months, rising from last September's level by 122,974 persons. In fact, the September labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). The severe recession had substantially reduced the labor force and employment during 1982. Now both measures have recovered and surpassed their pre-recession levels. The unemployment volume is the lowest since November, 1979 and is lower than last September's by 46,524 persons. Between this August and September, the labor force expanded by an estimated 4,646 persons, as an increase in employment by 17,773 persons outnumbered the decrease in unemployment of 13,127. During last September, declines in both employment and unemployment caused the labor force to contract by 12,385 persons. All aspects of unemployment decreased during this September--initial and continued claims for Unemployment Insurance, persons exhausting their unemployment benefits, and unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Notable hiring and recalls were seen in school bus driving, trade, education, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and food processing. On the other hand, seasonal layoffs were evident in agriculture, construction, banking, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and government.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate subsided from 7.0 percent in August to 6.7 percent in September. Employment expanded by an estimated 11,329 persons as unemployment contracted by 2,302. Hiring was experienced in local government, trade, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, beverages, and men's/boys' suits/coats. This was accompanied by layoffs in finance/insurance/real estate, construction, services, and federal and state government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate declined over the month from 8.3 percent to 7.9 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area registered the greatest decreases of any area in Maryland, dropping from 4.8 percent in August to 3.6 percent in September. Employment rose by 7,929 persons and unemployment fell by 9,500. Charles County's rate contracted from 4.9 percent to 3.4 percent, Montgomery County's from 4.0 percent to 3.0 percent, and Prince George's County's from 5.5 percent to 4.2 percent. In August, numerous initial claims for Unemployment Insurance were filed by striking communication workers, a strike that was settled by September. Also, September's unemployment and employment were greatly affected by the start of schools' fall sessions. Trade establishments began to hire in anticipation of the holiday season. However, layoffs were experienced in federal government and in business and amusement/recreation services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 9.7 percent in August to 9.2 percent in September. Employment rose slightly by 275 persons, while unemployment fell more rapidly by 784 persons. Over the month, there were recalls in apparel/textiles manufacturing and education. Layoffs were noted in construction and city and county governments. Frederick County, particularly, was affected by recalls in apparel/textiles manufacturing and trade, as its unemployment rate dropped from 6.9 percent to 5.8 percent.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased in 4 counties and decreased in 7 between August and September. Employment increased in preserved fruits/vegetables and education during the month. Seasonal layoffs were reported in meat and seafood processing, construction, food stores, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and local government. St. Mary's County's unemployment rate fell from 7.1 percent to 6.0 percent with seasonal declines in employment and unemployment. Seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables caused Dorchester County's unemployment rate to drop from 9.2 percent to 7.5 percent. Unemployment started to inch up in Worcester County from 4.6 percent to 5.6 percent, as Ocean City's summer season ended. Statewide, September unemployment ranged from 3.0 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.7 percent in Somerset County. Only four other counties had unemployment exceeding 10 percent--Calvert County in Southern Maryland and Allegany, Garrett, and Washington in Western Maryland.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Still engaged in a rebound from the 1981-1982 recession, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment is showing better seasonal trends than in 1982. Employment expanded by 10,700 jobs during this September, after decreasing by 14,400 between June and August. Last year, September's increase was half as large at 5,400 jobs, while the previous two months' decrease was twice as great at 30,500 jobs. For the 3rd consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, in September by 20,500 jobs; and the difference has been increasing. Still, employment is lower than in September, 1981 by 40,700 jobs, than September, 1980 by 22,400 jobs, and than September, 1979 by 29,700 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

After 23 long months of lower employment than a year ago, manufacturing jobs pulled ahead of last September's level by 1,000. The total employment of 209,800 was the highest level since June, 1982. Over the month, jobs increased by 4,600 this September, much greater than the 2,500 expansion last September. This September's gain comes on the heels of a 3,100 loss between June and August. Both this September and last September, recalls from shutdowns added 900 jobs to the beverage industry. Last September, another recall from shutdown added 1,300 jobs to nonelectrical machinery; while this September, recalls added 2,100 jobs to electric/electronic equipment. Much improved business conditions added 900 jobs this September to the men's/boys' suits/coats category of apparel/textiles. Also, 300 jobs were added to the ship/boat building/repair category of transportation equipment. Increasing by 200 jobs each were furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, paper/allied products, and printing/publishing. Less business in steel and strike activity in other categories did cause primary metals to drop 500 jobs. Ten of the manufacturing industries have increased their employment since last September and nine have contracted. Increasing by at least 1,000 jobs were nonelectrical machinery (+1,800), electric/electronic equipment (+2,800), and printing/publishing (+1,100). Only primary metals had decreased by at least 1,000 jobs, falling by 3,900.

For the 5th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, in September by 19,500 jobs. Employment increased by 6,100 between August and September, much larger than the 2,900 increase during last September. Employment had fallen by 12,200 during August. Hiring was more extensive this September than last September in trade and local government; however, hiring was less extensive in transportation and layoffs were greater this September in construction, communications/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and federal government. Employment jumped during September by 14,900 jobs in local government. Layoffs from city and county governments' summer job programs were greatly outnumbered by the seasonal hiring of public elementary/secondary schools and community colleges. Trade added 2,700 jobs as seasonal layoffs by eating/drinking places were outweighed by hiring in anticipation of the holiday season at general merchandise stores (+1,000), apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and other outlets. State agencies' layoffs of summer workers were outnumbered by seasonal hiring by public colleges and universities, causing a net gain for state government of 1,400 jobs. Layoffs in water transportation services were overrode by hiring of school bus drivers and truckers, so that 1,000 jobs were added in transportation. On the other hand, seasonal layoffs by defense and other agencies dropped federal government employment by an estimated 7,300 jobs. Services lost 2,600 jobs with seasonal layoffs by hotels/lodging places, business services, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. These outnumbered the hiring in personal, educational, and social services. Less business and seasonal influences contracted construction by 1,700 jobs. Seasonal factors in banking and real estate also influenced a loss in finance/insurance/real estate of 1,500 jobs. As strike activity ended, employment was lower by 700 jobs in communications/electric/

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

sanitary services. After 32 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, brisk hiring in education caused local government to exceed last September's employment by 8,900 jobs. Construction is higher than a year ago for the 2nd consecutive month, by 100 jobs. The largest gains from last September are 9,600 jobs in services and 6,100 in trade.

Employment in Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by 6,200 from August, representing a reasonable 57.9 percent of the gains statewide. Manufacturing registered a net rise of 3,700 jobs with an increase of 1,800 in electric/electronic equipment, 800 in beverages, and 700 in men's/boys' suits/coats. Nonmanufacturing expanded by 2,500 jobs during September. Local government added 5,800 jobs and trade 1,900. Layoffs of 1,600 were registered in finance/insurance/real estate, 1,100 each in construction and federal government, 700 in state government, and 600 in services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $4.56 or 1.2 percent between August and September, averaging $369.96. The average workweek lengthened by 0.1 hours to 40.7, while average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents to $9.09. Since September, 1982, average weekly earnings had increased by $23.92 or 6.9 percent. During this September, earnings increased with more overtime work, layoffs of lower paid workers, more business, recalls from temporary shutdowns, and wage rate increases. Hourly earnings rose from August by 20 cents or more in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, and food processing. Earnings fell by an average of 23 cents in paper/allied products. Changes in average workweeks were relatively small, the largest being a decline of 3.2 hours in furniture/fixtures. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings reached $394.54 during September, rising by $3.72 or 1.0 percent from August and by $22.95 or 6.2 percent from September, 1982. Over the month, the average weekly hours were unchanged at August's level of 41.4 and average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents to $9.53.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in September, 1983 were down 35.1 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers from communication industries. Continued claims were down 22.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 20.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 18.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.8 percent, reflecting the increase in the maximum check amount from $153 to $160.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 17.7 percent and continued claims decreased 18.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

less than one percent and continued claims declined 15.7 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 35.2 percent, continued claims decreased 23.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 19.7 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 18.2 percent. The average check amount was up 1.8 percent, to $118.73.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Last year at this time, the data from the end of the federal fiscal year (FFY) 1982 reflected the economic times. Active applicants had decreased by 36 percent from FFY 1981. Openings had decreased by 25 percent from FFY 1981 to FFY 1982. This federal fiscal year shows an increase in nonagricultural openings of 22 percent, and active applicants increased by 11 percent when comparing FFY 1983 to FFY 1982. This brings openings almost back to the FFY 1981 level of 48,824. The openings increase corresponds to a comparable increase in want ads. Employment is also increasing. Active applicants have not rebounded to the 93,466 total of FFY 1981. This is primarily due to the difference in registration policies rather than fewer active applicants looking for work. In addition, initial claims and the unemployment rates are lower than a year ago. This could explain the minor 1 percent increase in eligible claimants and their lower percent of total active applicants. For the most part, there has been little or no change in the distribution of active applicants or openings by demographic or occupational characteristics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent during September, reaching 301.8. This means that a market basket of goods costing $100 in 1967 now cost $301.80. Prices have increased by only 2.9 percent since last September. The index for food and beverages, reaching 285.3 this September, had increased by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.9 percent over the year. Nationally, prices of food and housing particularly increased during September. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, rising costs for housing and transportation offset falling costs for food and apparel. The area's September index for all items of 302.9 represented an increase of 0.8 percent since July and 4.7 percent since September, 1982. At 282.8, the index for food and beverages had actually decreased by 0.2 percent from July and was inflated by only 2.2 percent from last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for the areas and counties for 1978 and 1979.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group--Balance of State--1978-1982 Annual Averages, narrative and tables.

Industry Marketing Analysis, for each county.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
SEPTEMBER 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPT. '82
MARYLAND	2,229,880	2,225,234	2,101,223	2,083,450	128,657	141,784	5.8	6.4	8.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,086,989	1,077,962	1,014,320	1,002,991	72,669	74,971	6.7	7.0	9.8
BALTIMORE CITY	398,614	395,633	367,080	362,980	31,534	32,653	7.9	8.3	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,788	182,221	172,990	171,058	10,798	11,163	5.9	6.1	7.4
BALTIMORE*	327,543	324,633	305,886	302,470	21,657	22,163	6.6	6.8	10.4
CARROLL	47,201	46,826	44,957	44,455	2,244	2,371	4.8	5.1	8.7
HARFORD	72,382	71,596	68,085	67,325	4,297	4,271	5.9	6.0	9.3
HOWARD	57,461	57,054	55,321	54,703	2,140	2,351	3.7	4.1	5.9
D. C. AREA	814,167	815,738	784,592	776,663	29,575	39,075	3.6	4.8	4.8
CHARLES	44,889	45,111	43,345	42,907	1,544	2,204	3.4	4.9	4.5
MONTGOMERY*	355,632	355,635	344,999	341,513	10,633	14,122	3.0	4.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	413,645	414,992	396,248	392,244	17,397	22,748	4.2	5.5	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,443	149,952	135,653	135,378	13,790	14,574	9.2	9.7	12.2
ALLEGANY	34,593	34,897	30,820	31,012	3,773	3,885	10.9	11.1	14.0
FREDERICK*	48,005	46,995	45,201	43,763	2,804	3,232	5.8	6.9	9.4
GARRETT	12,183	12,511	10,703	10,987	1,480	1,524	12.1	12.2	15.6
WASHINGTON	54,662	55,549	48,929	49,616	5,733	5,933	10.5	10.7	12.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,752	12,482	10,501	11,133	1,251	1,349	10.6	10.8	12.4
ST. MARY'S	19,084	20,023	17,941	18,594	1,143	1,429	6.0	7.1	.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,213	7,943	7,598	7,273	615	670	7.5	8.4	8.5
CECIL	30,909	30,825	28,624	28,691	2,285	2,134	7.4	6.9	9.6
DORCHESTER	15,821	15,644	14,629	14,208	1,192	1,436	7.5	9.2	10.6
KENT	8,114	8,229	7,613	7,685	501	544	6.2	6.6	8.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,447	10,505	9,713	9,798	734	707	7.0	6.7	7.8
SOMERSET	7,974	8,081	6,960	7,062	1,014	1,019	12.7	12.6	14.9
TALBOT	16,777	16,886	16,149	16,183	628	703	3.7	4.2	4.2
WICOMICO	30,428	29,764	28,274	27,569	2,154	2,195	7.1	7.4	9.6
WORCESTER	19,761	21,199	18,656	20,220	1,105	979	5.6	4.6	7.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,438	102,957	90,452	91,615	10,986	11,342	10.8	11.0	13.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	759,446	753,329	708,434	700,521	51,012	52,808	6.7	7.0	9.6
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,169	226,692	210,003	211,323	14,166	15,369	6.3	6.8	8.0
UNITED STATES[2]	112,197,000	113,578,000	102,366,000	103,167,000	9,830,000	10,411,000	8.8	9.2	9.7

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1684.4	1673.7	1663.9	925.4	919.2	921.0
Manufacturing	209.8	205.2	208.8	138.8	135.1	139.5
Durable Goods	113.4	110.8	112.6	81.0	78.8	81.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Household furniture	1.4	1.3	1.1	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.5	7.5	5.0	4.9	4.8
Primary metal industries	19.8	20.3	23.7	18.5	18.8	21.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.8	14.1	15.9	13.7	14.0	15.0
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.4	8.9	6.3	6.3	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.1	16.0	14.3	10.1	10.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	36.5	34.4	33.7	26.3	24.5	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.3	3.0	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.2	25.0	24.0	18.9	18.8	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.0	1.9	1.8	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.7	13.4	13.4	8.6	8.4	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.4	94.4	96.2	57.8	56.3	57.8
Food and kindred products	24.5	23.9	25.1	11.7	10.9	12.3
Meat products	6.4	6.6	6.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.4	2.8	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.4	3.5	4.4	2.7	1.9	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	12.7	14.0	8.3	7.7	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.4	9.3	7.1	7.0	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.3	24.1	23.2	13.7	13.7	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.8	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.8	12.1	9.8	9.8	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.8	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1474.6	1468.5	1455.1	786.6	784.1	781.5
Construction	89.0	90.7	88.9	40.5	41.6	41.3
Transportation and public utilities	85.6	85.4	86.0	55.9	56.0	57.6
Railroad transportation	7.9	8.0	8.6	5.7	5.7	6.1
Transportation, except railroads	38.4	37.4	37.4	22.7	22.3	23.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.3	40.0	40.0	27.5	28.0	28.0
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.6	26.2	26.0	18.2	18.7	18.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	416.8	414.1	410.7	221.9	220.0	221.6
Wholesale trade	95.0	94.6	92.6	56.3	56.1	56.6
Retail trade	321.8	319.5	318.1	165.6	163.9	165.0
General merchandise stores	40.9	39.9	43.7	20.9	20.2	21.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.8	98.3	96.0	58.0	59.6	58.8
Banking	24.0	24.7	24.2	14.0	14.5	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	13.0	12.5	8.6	8.7	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.2	20.2	20.2	15.7	15.7	15.5
Services and mining	404.1	406.7	394.5	212.0	212.6	205.8
Private hospitals	57.1	57.5	56.6	38.9	38.9	38.4
Educational services	25.3	24.6	25.2	17.9	17.3	17.7
Engineering and architectural services	21.0	21.1	20.5	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total government	382.3	373.3	379.0	198.3	194.3	196.4
Total federal government	124.2	131.5	129.0	53.1	54.2	54.0
Total state and local government	258.1	241.8	250.0	145.2	140.1	142.4
Total state government	82.5	81.1	83.3	56.8	57.5	57.2
Total local government	175.6	160.7	166.7	88.4	82.6	85.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

SEPTEMBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Manufacturing	$369.96	$365.40	$346.04	40.7	40.6	39.1	$ 9.09	$ 9.00	$ 8.85
DURABLE GOODS	420.75	416.00	386.32	41.7	41.6	39.3	10.09	10.00	9.83
Lumber and wood products	263.70	269.89	251.84	39.3	39.4	37.7	6.71	6.85	6.68
Furniture and fixtures	278.10	301.00	241.13	42.2	45.4	39.4	6.59	6.63	6.12
Stone, clay and glass products	405.64	405.76	366.30	43.9	44.2	40.7	9.24	9.18	9.00
Primary metal industries	546.69	531.94	519.32	41.7	41.3	38.9	13.11	12.88	13.35
Fabricated metal products	401.19	403.74	371.77	43.0	43.6	41.4	9.33	9.26	8.98
Machinery except electrical	399.67	400.66	339.76	40.7	40.8	40.4	9.82	9.82	8.41
Electric and electronic equipment	360.36	357.01	332.93	42.0	42.2	40.7	8.58	8.46	8.18
Transportation equipment	500.82	464.40	403.82	41.7	40.0	35.8	12.01	11.61	11.28
Instruments and related products	290.08	301.37	294.89	37.0	38.1	38.1	7.84	7.91	7.74
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	266.19	241.09	228.64	38.3	36.2	36.7	6.95	6.66	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	318.00	312.84	301.86	39.7	39.5	38.8	8.01	7.92	7.78
Food and kindred products	292.89	280.68	289.41	39.0	39.7	39.7	7.51	7.07	7.29
Apparel and other textile products	209.66	207.43	197.68	35.9	36.2	35.3	5.84	5.73	5.60
Paper and allied products	318.97	314.16	304.50	42.7	40.8	39.7	7.47	7.70	7.67
Printing and publishing	389.03	374.61	361.92	39.9	38.9	37.7	9.75	9.63	9.60
Chemicals and allied products	425.57	437.22	316.17	41.6	42.0	41.7	10.23	10.41	9.98
Rubber and misc. plastic products	314.07	310.80	300.88	42.1	42.0	41.5	7.46	7.40	7.25
Leather and leather products	202.75	186.80	172.32	39.6	38.2	35.9	5.12	4.89	4.80

Covers an estimated 140,800 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
MANUFACTURING	$394.54	$390.82	$371.59	41.4	41.4	39.7	$ 9.53	$ 9.44	$ 9.36
DURABLE GOODS	445.63	443.73	411.99	42.2	42.3	39.5	10.56	10.49	10.43
Stone, clay and glass products	428.61	427.55	384.56	44.6	45.1	41.8	9.61	9.48	9.20
Primary metal industries	548.94	541.85	524.66	42.0	42.2	39.3	13.07	12.84	13.35
Fabricated metal products	421.20	433.34	386.40	45.0	46.1	42.0	9.36	9.40	9.20
Machinery except electrical	378.96	368.81	328.99	42.2	41.3	39.4	8.98	8.93	8.35
Electric and electronic equipment	399.83	393.30	366.86	42.4	42.2	41.5	9.43	9.32	8.84
Transportation equipment	507.02	486.75	416.16	40.4	39.8	34.0	12.55	12.23	12.24
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.42	213.73	226.78	38.3	35.8	37.3	6.46	5.97	6.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.64	323.21	315.61	40.3	40.2	39.8	8.13	8.04	7.93
Food and kindred products	363.37	344.45	358.07	40.6	41.4	41.3	8.95	8.32	8.67
Apparel and other textile products	222.23	220.53	211.58	35.5	35.8	35.5	6.26	6.16	5.96
Paper and allied products	281.23	274.03	253.37	43.2	40.9	39.9	6.51	6.70	6.35
Printing and publishing	349.32	342.38	337.24	38.9	38.6	37.1	8.98	8.87	9.09
Chemicals and allied products	459.38	465.19	471.54	42.3	42.6	43.3	10.86	10.92	10.89
Rubber and misc. plastic products	278.60	281.45	265.25	42.6	43.3	43.2	6.54	6.50	6.14

Covers an estimated 91,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Initial Claims	17,911	27,602	31,409	9,740	15,039	17,464
Total Continued Claims	144,996	188,007	225,337	90,963	119,075	143,556
Total Weeks Compensated	119,535	149,763	215,051	74,512	92,802	134,545
Total Amount of Payments	$14,097,079	$17,321,384	$25,087,902	$8,846,954	$10,820,451	$15,772,584
Average Weekly Payment	117.93	115.89	116.66	118.73	116.60	117.23

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	288	350	352
Total continued claims	2,060	2,540	2,613
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	332	333	252
Total Continued claims	1,596	1,893	499

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	SEPT. 1983 NUMBER	%	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	SEPT., 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	66590	100	70313	59839	100	11
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8793	13	9615	8474	14	4
22-39	42152	63	43745	38208	64	10
40-54	11730	18	12746	10205	17	15
55 AND OVER	3911	6	4206	2952	5	32
SEX						
MALE	29032	44	32774	27270	46	6
FEMALE	37550	56	37535	32569	54	15
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	30736	46	33252	27811	46	11
BLACK *	34578	52	35753	30955	52	12
HISPANIC	419	1	447	410	1	2
OTHER	848	1	850	663	1	28
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	29283	44	34245	28884	48	1
VETERAN	8874	13	10142	8612	14	3
HANDICAPPED	2271	3	2437	2519	4	-10
WELFARE	27693	42	27467	25658	43	8
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	62216	100	65632	56101	100	11
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5166	8	5679	4642	8	11
CLERICAL	11321	18	11154	9563	17	18
SALES	2071	3	2014	1624	3	28
SERVICE	11668	19	11620	10642	19	10
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	552	1	536	506	1	9
PROCESSING	1938	3	2237	1818	3	7
MACHINE TRADES	3134	5	3653	2740	5	14
BENCHWORK	2515	4	2737	2147	4	17
STRUCTURAL WORK	7559	12	8951	7830	14	-3
MISCELLANEOUS	5783	9	6651	5541	10	4
X-ENTRY	9998	16	16498	8556	15	17
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	44897	100	28961	36795	100	22
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	2563	7	1790	2273	6	13
CLERICAL	9861	20	5456	7465	20	32
SALES	4089	7	2731	2942	8	39
SERVICE	11402	28	7531	10292	28	11
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	768	2	502	685	2	12
PROCESSING	2111	3	1484	1571	4	34
MACHINE TRADES	1681	5	1155	1537	4	9
BENCHWORK	2337	5	1670	1586	4	47
STRUCTURAL WORK	5672	13	3746	4724	13	20
MISCELLANEOUS	4412	10	2795	3684	10	20
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	539.5	532.6	522.0
Manufacturing*	25.9	25.6	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.8	7.6	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	513.6	507.0	496.9
Construction	36.4	36.2	33.2
Transportation and public utilities*	15.6	15.4	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.7	6.5	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	134.0	133.2	133.1
General merchandise stores	15.4	15.1	16.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.8	29.2	28.5
Banking	6.4	6.6	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	147.6	149.5	143.7
Total government	151.2	143.5	143.7
Total federal government	72.4	73.0	69.9
Total state and local government	78.8	70.5	73.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.3	117.1	114.5
Manufacturing	22.9	23.0	23.4
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.5	9.2
Meat products	4.5	4.8	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.7	2.5	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.5	8.0
Nonmanufacturing	93.4	94.1	91.1
Construction	6.4	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.5	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.0	31.8	29.9
General merchandise stores	2.0	2.0	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.2	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.9	23.6	22.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	23.6	21.4	21.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.4
Total state & local government	18.8	16.6	17.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	108.2	106.7
Manufacturing	23.5	23.2	21.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.4	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	1.7
Other manufacturing	13.9	13.8	14.4
Nonmanufacturing	85.1	85.0	84.8
Construction	6.9	7.1	7.4
Transportation & public util.	6.7	6.8	6.9
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.5	25.7	25.3
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.1	5.1
Retail trade*	20.5	20.6	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.3	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.4
Banking	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.9	22.5	22.8
Health services	9.2	9.1	8.9
Educational services	1.6	1.1	1.7
Total government	19.5	19.3	19.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	16.4	16.2	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	427.8	427.5	428.8
Manufacturing	55.6	54.3	57.0
Durable Goods*	23.2	22.8	25.2
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.6	6.6	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.3
Transportation equipment	3.6	3.5	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.4	31.5	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.0	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.1	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.3	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.3	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.1
Commercial printing	3.5	3.5	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	372.2	373.2	371.8
Construction	12.5	13.4	13.5
Transportation & public util.*	35.0	35.6	36.5
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.8
Transp. except railroad*	11.3	11.6	12.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.7	5.5
Water transportation	2.5	3.1	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.2	91.4	93.7
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.9	40.2	39.3
Banking	11.0	11.4	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Service & mining*	114.1	114.0	110.7
Health services	37.0	37.0	36.8
Educational services	12.3	12.3	12.5
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	79.5	78.6	78.1
Total federal government	14.2	14.2	14.4
Total state & local government	65.3	64.4	63.7
Total state government	28.6	29.1	28.4
Total local government	36.7	35.3	35.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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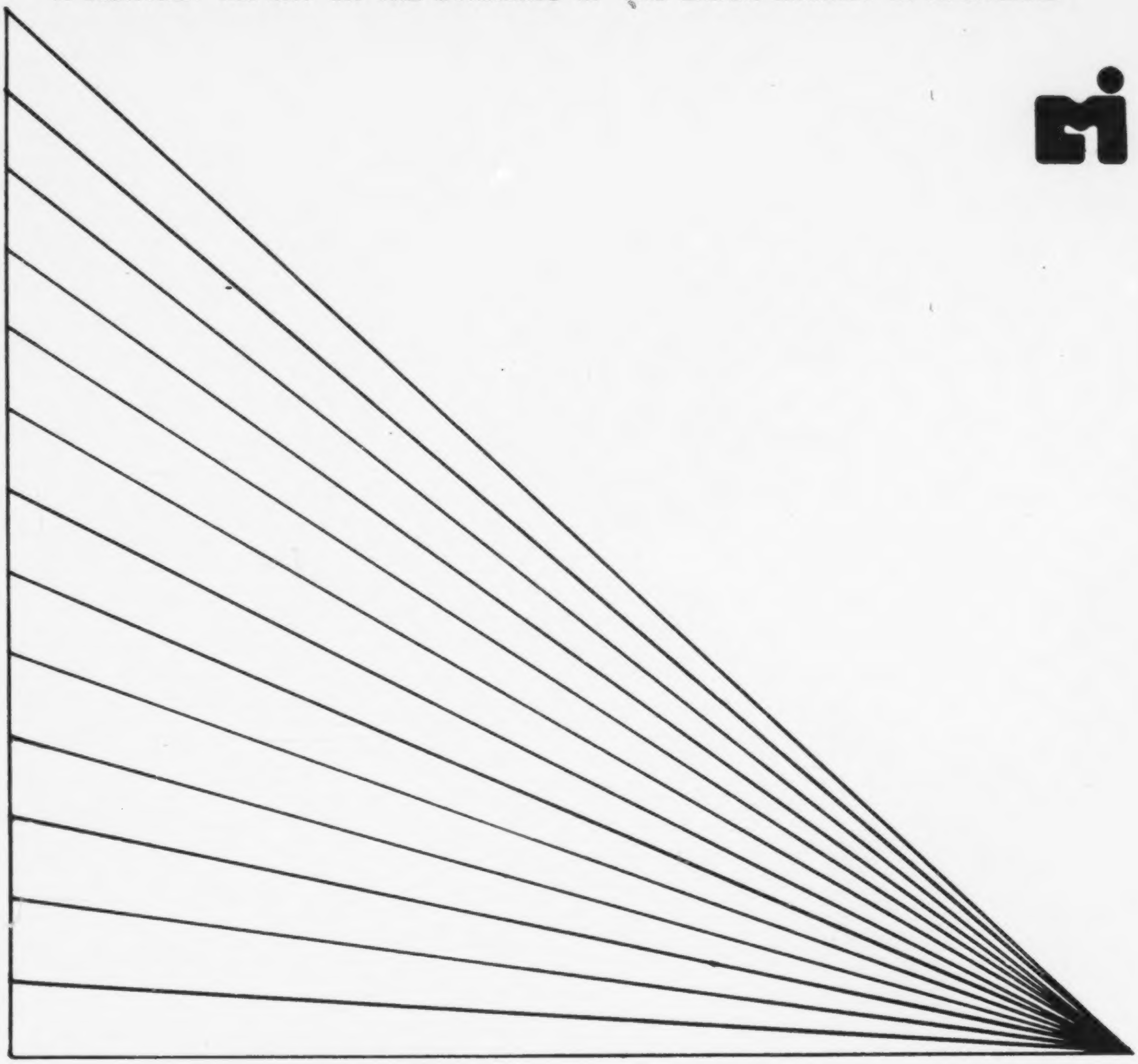
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1983

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub/RA 4061

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
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DET

Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate jumped from 5.7 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October. The civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 26,701 persons, employment by 17,774, and unemployment by 8,927. It seems that as people become more optimistic about the economy, previously discouraged job-seekers are reentering the labor market, causing unemployment to increase slightly even as recalls expand employment. Also, schools are becoming fully staffed and hiring has begun in retail trade for the holiday season.

The unemployment rate's increase of 0.4 percentage points is the largest gain on record for October (back to 1970) except for 1977. In September, the unemployment rate had fallen by a record 0.7 percentage points. Normally, the rate rises by 0.2 percentage points during October, as it did last year. Still, the September and October rates are the lowest rates this year, and October's rate is the lowest for an October since 1979.

Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points between September and October. At 8.4 percent, the U.S. rate was higher than Maryland's by 2.3 percentage points and marked the 21st consecutive month of higher unemployment than in Maryland. In fact, Maryland's September rate was lower than 42 of the other 49 states and the District of Columbia. The U.S. rate has fallen for four consecutive months by 1.8 percentage points. Maryland's rate dropped for only two of those months and during the entire period by just 0.5 percentage points. Still, Maryland's unemployment rate has been lower than its level a year ago for 10 consecutive months, while the U.S. rate has shown over-the-year improvement for only four consecutive months. The drop of 2.2 percentage points in Maryland's rate since last October exceeds the decline in the nation's rate of 1.5 percentage points.

Maryland's October labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record. Trends are much improved since last October when the labor force was smaller by an estimated 97,122 persons, employment was lower by 139,870, and unemployment was higher by 42,748. During last October, the labor market was considerably less active than this October, showing smaller increases in both employment and unemployment.

Trends in unemployment were varied between this September and October with increased initial claims for Unemployment Insurance, steady continued claims, fewer persons exhausting their unemployment benefits, and increased unemployed entrants to the labor force. Seasonal layoffs continued in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county governments. Also, strike activity reduced employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. At the same time, there was seasonal hiring in education and at department stores, as well as hiring caused by better business conditions in construction, trucking, wholesale trade, and business services. This year, the hiring in education has been more extensive than last year and has proceeded more quickly, being concentrated more in September than October.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends set statewide between September and October. Its unemployment rate increased from 6.7 percent to 7.1 percent, as employment swelled by an estimated 12,485 persons and unemployment by 5,742. However, the area's September rate was lower than 160 of the other 243 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In October, seasonal hiring was observed at the area's department stores and other retail outlets and in education. More business promoted hiring in construction, trucking, and business services. Seasonal layoffs curtailed employment in eating/drinking places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county government. Strike activity reduced employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Baltimore City's unemployment rate increased from 7.9 percent in September to 8.3 percent in October. Manufacturing layoffs swelled Carroll County's unemployment rate from 4.7 percent to 6.0 percent.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment inched up from 3.6 percent to 3.7 percent, boosted by unemployment gains of 864 and employment gains of 7,183 persons. Hiring accelerated in printing/publishing, construction, trucking, wholesale and retail trade, business services, public colleges and universities, and city and county governments. Jobs were reduced in amusement/recreation services and elementary/secondary schools.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate climbed from 9.0 percent in September to 9.6 percent in October, as manufacturing firms' closings began to take their toll. Unemployment increased more rapidly by 1,118 than the employment increase of 690 persons. Certain manufacturing companies closed permanently while seasonal recalls continued in education. Unemployment rates increased in all four of the area's counties during October. In Garrett County, the most depressed of the area's counties, the rate advanced the most rapidly from 11.8 percent to 12.8 percent.

On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased in eight counties between September and October, decreased in two, and held steady in one. Continued seasonal layoffs in eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture tended to outnumber the seasonal hiring in meat and seafood processing and in education. Worcester County's unemployment rate jumped from 5.6 percent to 10.1 percent as agriculture and Ocean City's tourist season wound down. Similar trends boosted neighboring Somerset County's rate from 12.7 percent to 13.9 percent. Statewide, the October rates ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.9 percent in Somerset County.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by an estimated 6,300 jobs during October, following the addition of 13,900 jobs during September. There was seasonal hiring in education and at department stores, as well as hiring caused by better business conditions in construction, trucking, wholesale trade, and business services. This hiring was dampened by strike activity in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by seasonal layoffs in eating/drinking places, real estate, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreation services. Last October, employment increased more extensively by 10,000 jobs, because seasonal hiring began at a slower pace last September with the addition of only 5,400 jobs. This year's addition of 20,200 jobs between August and October does exceed last year's addition of 15,400 jobs during that two-month period. October marks the 4th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago, as it exceeded last October's employment by 20,000 jobs. Still, employment is lower than October, 1981 by 14,000 jobs, than October, 1980 by 28,200 jobs, and than October, 1979 by 9,600 jobs.

Manufacturing employment fell by 1,400 jobs during this October, after rising by 4,600 in September. The major trend was a loss of 1,200 jobs in the nonelectrical machinery industry due to strike activity. Last October, jobs fell to a lesser extent, by 500, as 1,400 recalls from plant shutdowns were noted in nonelectrical machinery along with 600 layoffs in primary metals. For the 2nd consecutive month, manufacturing employment is surpassing its level a year ago, exceeding last October's employment by a slight 100 jobs. Out of the 19 industry categories, 9 have decreased their employment since last October, 7 have increased, and 3 are unchanged. The major over-the-year changes are the loss of 3,500 jobs in primary metals and gains of 3,100 in electric/electronic equipment and of 1,300 in printing/publishing. Along with the decline of 1,200 jobs in nonelectrical machinery between this September and October, there were losses of 300 each in primary metals and rubber/plastics due to less business. Permanent plant closings caused a drop of 500 jobs in transportation equipment and 300 in chemicals/allied products. On the bright side, better business conditions produced a gain of 500 jobs in electric/electronic equipment and of 400 jobs in printing/publishing.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 7,700 jobs during this October, considerably less than the addition of 10,500 last October. Public schools' recalls were concentrated more in September than October this year, and local governments' layoffs of summer workers continued into October rather than ending in September. However, trends are quite positive. For the 6th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in October by 19,900 jobs. State government employment increased by more between this September and October than last, trade and services decreased by less, construction and transportation increased to a similar extent as last October, and finance/insurance/real estate decreased to a similar extent.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment (Continued)

Local government swelled by 5,300 jobs during October, as seasonal hiring by community colleges and local boards of education outnumbered continued layoffs of summer workers by certain city and county governments. Between August and October, employment has increased by 17,800 jobs, more than the two-month gain of 16,600 during 1982. State government added 3,100 jobs during October with seasonal hiring by public colleges and universities, more than its addition of 2,600 jobs last October. Continued recalls of school bus drivers and more business in trucking boosted transportation by 1,300 jobs during this October, following an equal increase during September. Comparing favorably with last October's increase of 1,400 jobs, construction added 1,200 during this October. It had receded by 1,200 jobs between July and September. Finance/insurance/real estate subsided by 1,300 jobs during October, with layoffs in real estate and among insurance agents and brokers. Trade slipped by 800 jobs. Hiring in wholesale trade (+1,200), general merchandise stores (+900), and other retail outlets was outnumbered by continued seasonal layoffs at eating/drinking places. Last October, the job loss was more extensive at 2,000 jobs. Limited layoffs in health services and continued seasonal layoffs by hotels/lodging places, agricultural services, and amusement/recreation services outnumbered the sizable hiring in business and education services during October, resulting in a net decrease in services employment of 900 jobs. Last October, a greater 3,100 jobs were lost. Federal government was diminished by 300 jobs during this October, as hiring at defense establishments was outnumbered by layoffs at other federal agencies. Between this and last October, local government has receded by 200 jobs and communications/electric/sanitary services by 400. All other categories have increased over the year--services by 11,100, trade by 6,000, transportation by 1,300, finance/insurance/real estate by 800, construction by 700, federal government by 500, and state government by 400.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 5,900 between September and October and by 3,800 jobs between this and last October. While the area represented a goodly 94 percent of the state's net monthly increase in jobs, it accounted for only 19 percent of the state's yearly increase. The area's manufacturing was down by 1,600 jobs over the month and by 200 over the year. During October, strike activity reduced nonelectrical machinery by 1,200 jobs and scattered layoffs reduced food processing by 300 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 7,500 jobs during October and by 4,000 since last October. During this October, 4,600 jobs were added in local government, 2,000 in services, 800 in transportation, 700 in state government, and 600 in construction. Meanwhile, 800 jobs were lost in trade and 400 in finance/insurance/real estate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $4.75 to $366.12 between September and October. Average hourly earnings decreased by 5 cents to $9.04 and average weekly hours also decreased by 0.3 hours to 40.5. A major factor was strike activity in the nonelectrical machinery industry, reducing employment by 1,200 jobs. Average hourly earnings in that industry fell by 24 cents. The workweek in the transportation equipment industry fell by 2.1 hours and hourly earnings dropped by 44 - cents, with less overtime and with temporary and permanent layoffs. Average hourly earnings did increase in 7 of the 17 reported industries. Hourly earnings jumped by 30 cents in chemicals/allied products, due to incentive pay and overtime work. Since last October, average weekly earnings in manufacturing had increased by $10.12 or 2.8 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased by $6.40 to $388.14. Average weekly hours decreased by 0.5 hours to 40.9 and average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents to $9.49. Average weekly earnings had increased by $4.89 or 1.3 percent since last October, less than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in October, 1983 were up 27.6 percent, compared to September's volume. The increase was due to layoffs in the industries of mining, transportation equipment, food processing, electronic equipment, and rubber products. Continued claims were down 6.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 8.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 7.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $118.76.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 50.0 percent and continued claims increased 14.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims decreased 18.4 percent and continued claims rose 12.1 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 30.3 percent, continued claims declined 9.0 percent, weeks compensated decreased 8.9 percent, and the amount of payments was down 7.9 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $120.13.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent during October to 302.6, rising 2.9 percent above its level in October, 1982. That annualized inflation rate equals the level computed for September, even though September's monthly change was higher at 0.5 percent. October's index for food and beverages, at 285.7, was up by 0.1 percent over the month and 2.2 percent over the year. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home climbed by 0.9 percent during October to 276.2, exceeding its October, 1982 level by 2.6 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised county and area estimates for 1976 and 1977.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics--1982 labor force estimates for counties' minor civil divisions (election districts), census tracts, and places.

Maryland Department of Employment & Training
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER, 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPT.**	OCTOBER '82
MARYLAND	2,262,912	2,236,211	2,125,605	2,107,831	137,307	128,380	6.1	5.7	8.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,108,092	1,089,865	1,029,661	1,017,176	78,431	72,689	7.1	6.7	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	406,150	399,738	372,632	368,114	33,518	31,624	8.3	7.9	11.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,082	184,244	175,607	173,477	11,475	10,767	6.1	5.8	7.4
BALTIMORE	333,795	328,377	310,513	306,748	23,282	21,629	7.0	6.6	10.5
CARROLL	48,570	47,299	45,637	45,083	2,933	2,216	6.0	4.7	9.9
HARFORD	74,053	72,534	69,115	68,277	4,938	4,257	6.7	5.9	9.1
HOWARD	58,442	57,673	56,158	55,477	2,284	2,196	3.9	3.8	5.7
D. C. AREA	824,615	816,568	794,145	786,962	30,470	29,606	3.7	3.6	4.7
CHARLES	45,371	45,005	43,873	43,476	1,498	1,529	3.3	3.4	4.5
MONTGOMERY	360,378	356,605	349,200	346,041	11,178	10,564	3.1	3.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	418,867	414,958	401,073	397,445	17,794	17,513	4.2	4.2	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	153,081	151,273	138,349	137,659	14,732	13,614	9.6	9.0	12.8
ALLEGANY	36,653	35,132	32,496	31,371	4,157	3,761	11.3	10.7	13.9
FREDERICK	49,154	48,600	45,999	45,846	3,155	2,754	6.4	5.7	10.0
GARRETT	12,238	12,306	10,669	10,849	1,569	1,457	12.8	11.8	17.1
WASHINGTON	55,036	55,235	49,185	49,593	5,851	5,642	10.6	10.2	13.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,682	11,572	10,437	10,331	1,245	1,241	10.7	10.7	13.0
ST. MARY'S	19,153	18,975	17,875	17,837	1,278	1,138	6.7	6.0	7.3
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,284	8,207	7,659	7,601	625	606	7.5	7.4	9.9
CECIL	31,476	31,044	29,156	28,791	2,320	2,253	7.4	7.3	9.7
DORCHESTER	15,955	15,758	14,678	14,573	1,277	1,185	8.0	7.5	11.1
KENT	8,039	8,096	7,576	7,595	463	501	5.8	6.2	9.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,579	10,372	9,868	9,648	711	724	6.7	7.0	8.2
SOMERSET	7,576	7,890	6,526	6,891	1,050	999	13.9	12.7	15.8
TALBOT	16,855	16,754	16,200	16,138	655	616	3.9	3.7	4.9
WICOMICO	31,079	30,179	28,686	28,064	2,393	2,115	7.7	7.0	10.4
WORCESTER	16,448	19,657	14,790	18,564	1,658	1,093	10.1	5.6	12.0
UNITED STATES[2]	112,042,000	112,197,000	102,659,000	102,366,000	9,383,000	9,830,000	8.4	8.8	9.9

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND October 1983	MARYLAND September 1983	MARYLAND October 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] October 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] September 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1693.9	1687.6	1673.9	930.6	924.7	926.8
Manufacturing	208.4	209.8	208.3	137.1	138.7	137.3
Durable Goods	112.2	113.4	113.2	79.7	80.9	80.4
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	7.6	7.2	5.1	5.0	4.5
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.9	23.1	18.2	18.4	20.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.5	13.8	15.4	13.5	13.7	14.6
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	14.9	16.1	15.7	8.9	10.1	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	36.9	36.4	33.8	26.3	26.2	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.2	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.4	25.1	24.0	18.9	18.8	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.0	2.0	1.8	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.2	13.7	13.4	8.6	8.6	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.2	96.4	95.1	57.4	57.8	56.9
Food and kindred products	24.5	24.5	24.7	11.4	11.7	12.1
Meat products	6.5	6.4	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.4	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.5	13.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.6	9.2	7.2	7.2	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.7	24.3	23.4	13.8	13.7	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.6	11.9	12.1	9.8	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.4	9.1	5.5	5.7	5.7
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.5	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1485.5	1477.8	1465.6	793.5	786.0	789.5
Construction	91.0	89.8	90.3	41.6	41.0	41.8
Transportation and public utilities	87.3	85.9	86.7	57.1	56.2	58.2
Railroad transportation	7.9	7.9	8.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Transportation, except railroads	40.0	38.7	38.7	23.8	23.0	24.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.4	39.3	39.8	27.7	27.6	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.7	25.6	25.9	18.3	18.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	13.9	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.7	415.5	408.7	221.3	222.1	220.4
Wholesale trade	95.9	94.7	93.2	56.4	56.3	56.9
Retail trade	318.8	320.8	315.5	164.9	165.8	163.5
General merchandise stores	41.8	40.9	44.6	21.5	20.9	21.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.6	96.9	94.8	58.0	58.4	58.4
Banking	24.1	24.2	23.8	14.1	14.2	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.5	8.6	8.5	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.2	20.3	15.6	15.7	15.6
Services and mining	402.5	403.4	391.4	213.1	211.1	205.9
Private hospitals	57.2	57.1	56.6	39.0	39.0	38.4
Educational services	27.1	25.4	27.2	19.4	18.0	19.4
Engineering and architectural services	20.7	21.1	20.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total government	394.4	386.3	393.7	202.4	197.2	204.8
Total federal government	129.6	129.9	129.1	53.4	53.5	54.1
Total state and local government	264.8	256.4	264.6	149.0	143.7	150.7
Total state government	86.3	83.2	85.9	57.7	57.0	57.2
Total local government	178.5	173.2	178.7	91.3	86.7	93.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

OCTOBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Manufacturing	$366.12	$370.87	$356.00	40.5	40.8	39.6	$ 9.04	$ 9.09	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	412.26	420.75	402.80	41.6	41.7	40.2	9.91	10.09	10.02
Lumber and wood products	256.86	262.08	247.21	38.8	39.0	37.8	6.62	6.72	6.54
Furniture and fixtures	275.93	279.60	255.02	41.0	42.3	41.4	6.73	6.61	6.16
Stone, clay and glass products	393.02	405.64	377.52	43.0	43.9	42.9	9.14	9.24	8.80
Primary metal industries	534.64	546.27	522.69	41.9	41.7	39.3	12.76	13.10	13.30
Fabricated metal products	406.95	398.82	356.89	43.9	42.7	40.1	9.27	9.34	8.90
Machinery except electrical	393.19	400.08	373.86	41.0	40.7	40.2	9.59	9.83	9.30
Electric and electronic equipment	364.59	361.22	342.35	42.1	42.1	41.0	8.66	8.58	8.35
Transportation equipment	460.52	503.27	494.10	39.7	41.8	40.5	11.60	12.04	12.20
Instruments and related products	321.15	303.03	295.27	40.6	39.1	38.8	7.91	7.75	7.61
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	278.91	266.11	224.59	38.9	38.4	37.0	7.17	6.93	6.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	319.14	318.80	304.58	39.4	39.8	38.8	8.10	8.01	7.85
Food and kindred products	283.13	293.22	284.47	37.7	39.2	39.4	7.51	7.48	7.22
Apparel and other textile products	206.78	209.74	191.52	35.9	36.1	34.2	5.76	5.81	5.60
Paper and allied products	328.10	323.67	314.06	42.5	42.7	41.0	7.72	7.58	7.66
Printing and publishing	390.04	388.85	374.03	39.8	39.8	38.8	9.80	9.77	9.64
Chemicals and allied products	435.55	425.11	422.10	41.6	41.8	42.0	10.47	10.17	10.05
Rubber and misc. plastic products	330.81	315.66	296.30	43.3	42.2	40.7	7.64	7.48	7.28
Leather and leather products	188.38	202.75	153.76	37.6	39.6	32.1	5.01	5.12	4.79

Covers an estimated 139,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
MANUFACTURING	$388.14	$394.54	$383.25	40.9	41.4	40.3	$ 9.49	$ 9.53	$ 9.51
DURABLE GOODS	434.51	446.05	434.19	41.7	42.2	41.0	10.42	10.57	10.59
Stone, clay and glass products	399.93	428.61	404.95	42.5	44.6	45.5	9.41	9.61	8.90
Primary metal industries	540.14	548.94	528.91	42.1	42.0	39.5	12.83	13.07	13.39
Fabricated metal products	431.50	419.19	378.36	46.1	44.5	41.9	9.36	9.42	9.03
Machinery except electrical	329.62	376.20	344.51	40.1	41.8	40.2	8.22	9.00	8.57
Electric and electronic equipment	401.32	400.26	386.06	42.2	42.4	42.8	9.51	9.44	9.02
Transportation equipment	471.31	506.62	539.87	38.6	40.4	40.5	12.21	12.54	13.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	256.03	247.04	215.13	38.5	38.3	36.9	6.65	6.45	5.83
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.57	327.64	317.58	39.9	40.3	39.5	8.26	8.13	8.04
Food and kindred products	353.08	362.96	354.44	38.8	40.6	40.6	9.10	8.94	8.73
Apparel and other textile products	220.27	222.50	200.33	35.3	35.6	33.5	6.24	6.25	5.98
Paper and allied products	271.34	287.28	259.60	41.3	43.2	40.0	6.57	6.65	6.49
Printing and publishing	355.67	347.53	343.93	39.3	38.7	38.3	9.05	8.98	8.98
Chemicals and allied products	463.26	455.15	469.13	42.0	42.3	43.0	11.03	10.76	10.91
Rubber and misc. plastic products	303.65	279.69	268.39	44.2	42.7	42.2	6.87	6.55	6.36

Covers an estimated 89,600 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,852	17,911	31,822	12,687	9,740	17,433
Total Continued Claims	135,776	144,996	219,854	82,805	90,963	143,289
Total Weeks Compensated	109,598	119,535	199,824	67,860	74,512	123,015
Total Amount of Payments	$13,015,366	$14,097,079	$23,577,791	$8,152,311	$8,846,954	$14,673,849
Average Weekly Payment	$118.76	$117.93	$117.64	$120.13	$118.73	$119.29

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	432	288	428
Total continued claims	2,366	2,060	1,838
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	271	332	260
Total Continued claims	1,789	1,596	467

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	542.2	539.0	527.4
Manufacturing*	26.5	25.9	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.4	7.0	7.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.9	7.8	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	515.7	513.1	502.3
Construction	36.9	36.4	34.5
Transportation and public utilities*	16.0	15.6	15.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.0	6.6	6.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	134.6	133.8	133.7
General merchandise stores	15.7	15.4	17.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.6	28.8	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.4
Services and mining	147.3	147.8	142.4
Total government	152.3	150.7	148.3
Total federal government	72.1	72.4	70.1
Total state and local government	80.2	78.3	78.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	112.3	115.5	111.2
Manufacturing	23.3	22.8	23.3
Food & kindred products*	9.6	9.2	9.0
Meat products	4.7	4.5	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.6	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.7	7.6	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	92.7	87.9
Construction	6.5	6.5	6.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.8	30.0	28.0
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	4.0	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	21.0	22.9	20.7
Health services	7.8	7.9	7.7
Total government	23.4	22.8	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.8	4.5
Total state & local government	18.7	18.0	17.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.5	110.0	109.5
Manufacturing	23.0	23.6	23.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.6	2.7
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	4.0	3.9	3.5
Other manufacturing	13.2	14.0	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	87.5	86.4	85.9
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	6.8
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.6	25.4	25.1
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.7	20.5	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.7
Health services	9.2	9.2	8.9
Educational services	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total government	21.7	20.8	20.6
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	18.6	17.7	17.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

OCTOBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	427.1	428.0	430.7
Manufacturing	54.0	55.6	56.0
Durable Goods*	21.9	23.2	24.5
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.4	2.1
Primary metal industries	6.6	6.6	7.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	2.8	4.0	4.2
Transportation equipment	3.4	3.5	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.1	32.4	31.5
Food & kindred products*	7.1	7.4	7.4
Beverages	1.2	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	4.8	4.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.8	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.6	3.5	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	373.1	372.4	374.7
Construction	13.4	12.6	13.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.2	35.3	36.2
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.6
Transp. except railroad*	11.4	11.6	12.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.9	5.6
Water transportation	2.8	2.8	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.5	92.1	92.0
General merchandise stores	4.9	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	39.2	38.9
Banking	11.0	11.1	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Service & mining*	115.9	113.5	112.3
Health services	36.9	36.9	36.8
Educational services	13.4	12.5	13.7
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	79.1	79.7	81.6
Total federal government	13.6	14.2	14.3
Total state & local government	65.5	65.5	67.3
Total state government	28.9	28.8	28.5
Total local government	36.6	36.7	38.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1983

	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
Published Industry Title	9/83	8/83	7/83	9/83	8/83	7/83	9/83	8/83	7/83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1687.6	1673.7	1687.5	757.4	756.4	759.9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	209.8	205.2	206.8	66.9	64.4	64.6	140.9	136.3	137.2
Durable Goods	113.4	110.8	112.9	27.0	25.5	26.3	71.6	68.9	70.6
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Furniture & fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.3	2.3
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.6	7.5	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	6.0	5.8
Primary metal industries	19.9	20.3	20.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.2	15.4	15.6
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.4	8.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.3	6.1	6.3
Machinery except electrical	16.1	16.0	15.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	10.6	10.5	10.4
Electric & electronic equip.	36.4	34.4	35.8	14.1	12.9	13.5	16.1	14.1	15.4
Transportation equip.	13.7	13.4	13.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	8.9	8.7	9.1
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	96.4	94.4	93.9	39.9	38.9	38.3	69.3	67.4	66.6
Food & kindred products	24.5	23.9	24.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	17.0	16.4	16.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.5	12.7	12.7	11.5	10.8	10.7	11.9	11.1	11.1
Paper & allied products	9.6	9.4	9.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	7.6	7.4	7.2
Printing & publishing	24.3	24.1	24.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	15.9	15.7	15.6
Chemicals & allied products	11.9	11.8	11.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.3	7.2	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.4	9.3	8.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	6.9	6.9	6.3
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1477.8	1468.5	1480.7	690.5	692.0	695.3	--	--	--
Contract construction	89.8	90.7	91.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.9	85.4	84.5	22.9	23.1	23.1	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.7	37.4	36.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.3	40.0	39.5	14.6	14.9	14.5	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	415.5	414.1	412.0	191.3	190.2	188.5	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	94.7	94.6	94.1	26.3	26.2	25.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	320.8	319.5	317.9	165.0	164.0	163.0	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	40.9	39.9	40.3	29.8	29.1	29.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.9	98.3	98.3	56.0	56.9	56.7	--	--	--
Services & mining	403.4	406.7	407.9	228.2	227.7	228.8	--	--	--
Total government	386.3	373.3	387.0	184.1	186.5	190.5	--	--	--
Total federal government	129.9	131.5	132.7	60.1	61.1	61.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	256.4	241.8	254.3	124.0	125.4	128.7	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.

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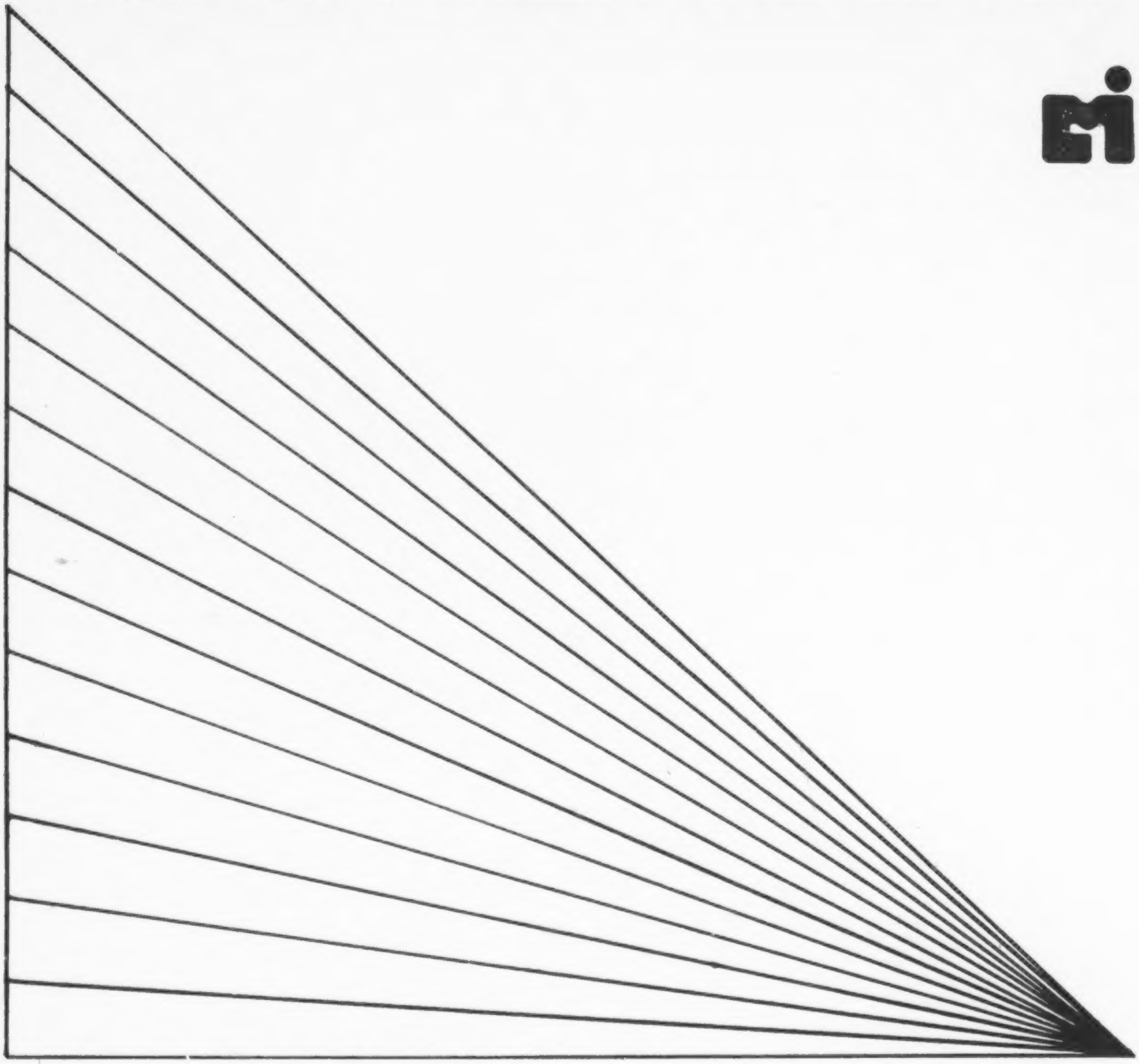
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1983

DET

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./UIA 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate inched up from 6.1 percent in October to 6.2 percent in November. When reported to more decimal places, the rate increased only from 6.1359 percent to 6.1507 percent. Between 1970 and 1982, the rate increased an average of 0.2 percentage points from October to November. There has been no pattern, although the rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points during 2 of those 13 Novembers and showed no change during another 2 of them. In 1982, the rate inched down by 0.1 percentage points during November. Even though this November's unemployment rate exceeds the September and October rates, it is lower than the eight other months of 1983, is lower than last November's 8.2 percent rate by 2.0 percentage points, and is the lowest November rate since 1979. This marks the 11th consecutive month (every month this year) of lower unemployment than a year ago. It is also the 22nd consecutive month of lower unemployment than nationally. The gap in unemployment rates between the nation and Maryland is now 1.9 percentage points.

The U.S. November rate of 8.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is down by 0.3 percentage points from October. The nation is in the midst of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, a recovery which started half a year earlier in Maryland and has leveled off since the spring. Nationally, the unemployment rate has fallen for five consecutive months and is now lower by 2.1 percentage points than in June. Maryland's unemployment rate has increased during the past two months and is lower than its June rate by only 0.4 percentage points. Even though Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago all this year and the U.S. rate dropped below a year ago beginning in July, the U.S. rate is lower than last November's rate by a greater 2.3 percentage points than Maryland's 2.0 percentage point decline.

Still, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U.S. rate. In fact, 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland for October. The state's labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). For November, construction employment is at a peak level for the year, trade also peaked for the year and registered a record November level, services employment is higher than at any time before 1983 and is surpassed by only this summer's levels, and manufacturing and government are both higher than their levels last November.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

The state's civilian labor force increased by an estimated 10,216 persons between October and November, as employment expanded by 9,254 persons and unemployment by a much lesser 962 persons. Last November, the labor force increased by only 2,547 persons. The labor force is higher by an estimated 101,248 persons than last November, marking the 5th consecutive month of over-the-year increases. Employment has increased by 140,205 persons since last November, while unemployment has declined by 38,957. During this November, seasonal hiring continued in retail trade and education, accompanied by recalls with the end of strike activity in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by hiring in trucking and water transportation services. This was only slightly negated by layoffs in agribusiness, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and federal government. Last November, hiring was more extensive in construction and retail trade, but layoffs were noted at city and county governments. So far, Christmas hiring in retail trade seems to be slower than last year; however, the major hiring occurs in December. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance increased during November, while decreases were noted among persons exhausting their unemployment benefits and among unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. The greatest numbers of continued claims were filed in special trade construction, primary metals manufacturing, eating/drinking places, and business services.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.2 percent in October to 7.0 percent in November. Employment increased by an estimated 7,113 persons and unemployment declined by 954. For October, 107 out of the 244 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore. During November, claims for Unemployment Insurance maintained their October levels, while persons exhausting their unemployment benefits and unemployment entrants and reentrants to the labor force declined. The end of strike activity increased employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, and seasonal hiring continued to expand employment in retail trade and education. Wet, cool weather caused cutbacks in construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dipped from 8.4 percent in October to 8.3 percent in November. With recalls in manufacturing, Carroll County's unemployment rate dropped from 6.0 percent to 5.0 percent.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area maintained their October unemployment rate of 3.8 percent. Estimated employment rose by 4,545 persons and unemployment was diminished by 221. There were decreases in both continued claims for Unemployment Insurance and in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Extensive seasonal hiring in retail trade was accompanied by more limited hiring in electric/electronic manufacturing, construction, trucking, education, and business services.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

The increase in Garrett County's unemployment rate from 11.4 percent in October to 14.2 percent in November contributed to Western Maryland's increase from 9.4 percent unemployment to 9.9 percent. Garrett County's employment edged up by an estimated 91 persons while unemployment swelled by 402, with the temporary shutdown of a food processing plant. Unemployment rates increased less extensively in Allegany and Washington counties, but decreased somewhat in Frederick. The area's employment situation was little changed between October and November, except for layoffs in manufacturing.

Unemployment rates for all 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland increased between October and November. There were continued seasonal layoffs in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, and hotels/lodging places. Counties most affected by seasonal employment related to agriculture, tourism, and other outdoors activities saw the largest increases in unemployment rates--Caroline from 7.8 percent to 9.0 percent, Somerset from 13.5 percent to 15.8 percent, and Worcester from 10.2 percent to 14.4 percent.

Statewide, the November unemployment rates ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.8 percent in Somerset County. Three Western Maryland counties had double-digit unemployment rates--Allegany, Garrett, and Washington--along with Calvert in Southern Maryland and Somerset and Worcester on the Eastern Shore.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Accelerated hiring in manufacturing, transportation, and local government caused nonagricultural payroll employment to increase by a greater 9,600 jobs during this November than its addition of 6,500 jobs during last November. This November, seasonal hiring continued in retail trade and education, accompanied by recalls as strike activity ended in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by hiring in trucking and water transportation services. This was only slightly negated by layoffs in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and federal government. Last November, hiring was more extensive in construction and retail trade. There was also hiring in business services, federal government, and local boards of education. Layoffs were noted a year ago in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county governments.

After decreasing by 14,400 between June and August, employment grew by 28,100 between August and November. Employment increased by a slower 21,900 between last August and November. For the 5th consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, exceeding last November's total by 21,400 jobs. Still, employment is lower than November, 1981 by 6,000 jobs, than November, 1980 by 29,900 jobs, and than November, 1979 by 17,100 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Manufacturing employment trends have been erratic during 1983, bouncing up and down month to month. Employment dropped by 1,700 jobs during this October, only to add 1,400 during November. Most of the changes were caused by the start and end of strike activity in nonelectrical machinery. That industry was reduced by 1,100 jobs during October then added 1,400 during November. Scattered hiring caused printing/publishing to add 400 jobs and electric/electronic equipment 300 during November. Primary metals eased down by 200, while a chicken virus caused food processing to lose 400 jobs. Last November, manufacturing lost a net of 200 jobs. Changes were small, consisting of losses of 400 jobs each in primary metals and electric/electronic equipment and a gain of 400 in food processing. After this October's manufacturing total fell below last October's total by 200 jobs, November rose above last November's level by 1,400 jobs. Between last and this November, employment has increased in 6 of the 19 industry categories, decreased in 10, and remained constant in 3. Electric/electronic equipment (+3,600) and printing/publishing (+1,700) scored the biggest over-the-year increases. The largest decreases were registered in primary metals (-3,300) and food processing (-1,100).

Between August and November, 23,800 jobs have been added in nonmanufacturing industries, with 8,200 of the jobs added in November alone. Last year, the gains were less substantial, as 20,100 jobs were added between August and November with 6,700 of them added during November. This November marks the 7th consecutive month of higher nonmanufacturing employment than a year ago. Jobs top last November's level by 20,000. Since last November, 12,100 jobs have been added in services, 5,300 in trade, 1,400 in transportation, 1,200 in local government, 700 in finance/insurance/real estate, and 100 in state government. The losers include federal government (-500) and construction (-100).

The trade industry added 4,600 jobs during this November. General merchandise accounted for 2,200 of the seasonal hiring, as hiring also occurred at apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail trade. Last November, the holiday hiring was more extensive, when 6,000 jobs were added in trade. Since this August, 5,600 jobs have been added in trade, more than the addition of 4,500 during that period of 1982. Limited hiring by city and county governments accompanied by continued seasonal hiring at local boards of education and community colleges caused local government to add 3,200 jobs during November. Last November, only 800 jobs were added, because hiring in education was accompanied by layoffs in city and county governments. Since August, 20,000 jobs have been added in local government, more than the increase of 17,400 during that period in 1982. Better business conditions in trucking and water transportation services caused 1,200 jobs to be added in transportation during November, contributing to the addition of 3,500 jobs since July. State government was bolstered by 600 jobs during November. Recalls at public colleges and universities have expanded state government by 4,800 jobs since August. Construction added 200 jobs during November, much less than the addition of 1,000 during last November when construction was emerging from the recession. Services lost 1,000 jobs during this November, as continued

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services outnumbered seasonal hiring in educational services. Since July, services employment has been reduced by 5,800 jobs, equal to its seasonal decrease during that period in 1982. Layoffs at non-defense agencies caused federal government to drop by 600 jobs during November. A total of 3,500 federal jobs have been lost since the July peak employment.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 6,500 jobs were added between October and November and 8,400 since last November. Manufacturing increased by 1,600 jobs both over the month and over the year. The major trend during November was the burgeoning of nonelectrical machinery by 1,200 jobs as strike activity ended. The area's nonmanufacturing employment rose by 4,900 jobs during November and by 6,800 since last November. Trade industries added 2,700 jobs and local government 2,500, while 600 jobs were lost in construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $14.24 from $365.72 in October to $379.96 in November. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.8 hours to 41.3, and average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.20. In six manufacturing categories, average weekly hourly earnings rose by at least one hour during November; and in six categories, average hourly earnings rose by at least five cents. Better business conditions promoted longer scheduled workweeks, more overtime pay, and more incentive pay. Large gains were noted in transportation equipment, where more overtime work caused a workweek increase of 4.1 hours and an hourly earnings increase of 64 cents. The average workweek was reduced only in the industry of stone/clay/glass products, while hourly earnings were reduced by at least five cents in four industries. Since last November, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing have increased by $22.16 or 6.2 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by $18.70 during November to $406.43. Average weekly hours jumped by 1.0 hours to 41.9, and average hourly earnings rose by 22 cents to $9.70. Since last November, average weekly earnings have increased in the area by $20.73 or 5.4 percent.

UNEMPLOYMEMT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in November, 1983 were 3.6 percent lower than the volume in the previous month. The decrease occurred because fewer claims were filed by workers in the industries of rubber products, food processing and mining. Continued claims were up 9.4 percent, weeks compensated increased 13.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 12.8 percent. The average weekly payment decreased less than one percent to $126.21.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 30.1 percent and continued claims rose 1.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 11.4 percent in November and continued claims rose 5.2 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 4.5 percent, continued claims rose 7.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 8.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 7.9 percent. The average weekly payment was down less than one percent to $119.94.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 0.2 percent from October to reach 303.1 in November. Inflation has proceeded at a pace of 3.2 percent since last November. This is slightly higher than the October inflation rate of 2.9 percent. The November index for food and beverages, at 285.3, is lower by 0.1 percent than October's and is slightly higher by 2.2 percent than last November's. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items rose to 304.7 for November, up by 0.6 percent from September and by 5.0 percent from last November. The index for food and beverages, at 285.4, is higher by 0.9 percent than two months ago and by 4.4 percent than a year ago.

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November '82
MARYLAND	2,269,585	2,259,369	2,129,990	2,120,736	139,595	138,633	6.2	6.1	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,110,297	1,104,138	1,032,132	1,025,019	78,165	79,119	7.0	7.2	9.7
BALTIMORE CITY	407,499	404,918	373,527	370,952	33,972	33,966	8.3	8.4	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,387	186,320	176,028	174,815	11,359	11,505	6.1	6.2	7.2
BALTIMORE	334,451	332,627	311,258	309,113	23,193	23,514	6.9	7.1	10.0
CARROLL	48,175	48,322	45,746	45,431	2,429	2,891	5.0	6.0	9.4
HARFORD	74,333	73,729	69,281	68,803	5,052	4,926	6.8	6.7	8.6
HOWARD	58,453	58,221	56,292	55,905	2,161	2,361	3.7	4.0	5.6
D. C. AREA	829,762	825,438	798,536	793,991	31,226	31,447	3.8	3.8	4.8
CHARLES	45,796	45,400	44,115	43,864	1,681	1,536	3.7	3.4	4.6
MONTGOMERY	362,328	360,626	351,131	349,132	11,197	11,494	3.1	3.2	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,638	419,412	403,290	400,995	18,348	18,417	4.4	4.4	5.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,954	152,966	137,797	138,542	15,157	14,424	9.9	9.4	13.1
ALLEGANY	36,730	36,682	32,272	32,558	4,458	4,124	12.1	11.2	14.2
FREDERICK	48,560	49,112	45,755	46,059	2,805	3,053	5.8	6.2	8.9
GARRETT	12,550	12,057	10,771	10,680	1,779	1,377	14.2	11.4	18.2
WASHINGTON	55,114	55,115	48,999	49,245	6,115	5,870	11.1	10.7	14.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,551	11,547	10,389	10,412	1,162	1,135	10.1	9.8	13.2
ST. MARY'S	19,112	19,068	17,822	17,838	1,290	1,230	6.7	6.5	8.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,320	8,287	7,571	7,644	749	643	9.0	7.8	10.5
CECIL	31,433	31,452	29,110	29,168	2,323	2,284	7.4	7.3	11.5
DORCHESTER	15,925	15,939	14,591	14,651	1,334	1,288	8.4	8.1	12.1
KENT	8,079	8,120	7,449	7,561	630	559	7.8	6.9	9.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,512	10,611	9,722	9,845	790	766	7.5	7.2	8.3
SOMERSET	7,677	7,528	6,462	6,512	1,215	1,016	15.8	13.5	18.5
TALBOT	16,907	16,820	16,219	16,174	688	646	4.1	3.8	4.9
WICOMICO	31,103	31,017	28,532	28,622	2,571	2,395	8.3	7.7	10.2
WORCESTER	15,952	16,436	13,657	14,757	2,295	1,679	14.4	10.2	16.7
UNITED STATES[2]	112,147,000	112,042,000	103,018,00	102,659,000	9,129,000	9,383,000	8.1	8.4	10.4

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1701.8	1692.2	1680.4	937.1	930.6	928.7
Manufacturing	209.5	208.1	208.1	138.6	137.0	137.0
Durable Goods	113.4	112.0	112.2	81.0	79.7	79.8
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	7.7	7.3	5.1	5.1	4.6
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.6	22.7	18.0	18.2	20.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.6	13.5	15.3	13.6	13.5	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.8	6.5	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.4	15.0	15.5	10.1	8.9	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	37.0	36.7	33.4	26.4	26.3	23.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.1	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.3	25.2	24.1	18.9	18.9	18.0
Electronic components and accessories	2.2	2.0	1.7	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.1	13.2	13.4	8.6	8.6	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.1	96.1	95.9	57.6	57.3	57.2
Food and kindred products	24.0	24.4	25.1	11.4	11.4	12.3
Meat products	6.2	6.5	6.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.3	2.8	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.5	13.6	8.1	8.2	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.7	9.2	7.3	7.2	6.9
Printing and publishing	25.1	24.7	23.4	13.9	13.8	12.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.6	12.2	9.8	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.1	5.8	5.5	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1492.3	1484.1	1472.3	798.5	793.6	791.7
Construction	91.2	91.0	91.3	41.0	41.6	42.9
Transportation and public utilities	88.1	86.7	86.9	57.1	56.7	57.7
Railroad transportation	8.0	8.0	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.8
Transportation, except railroads	40.4	39.2	39.0	23.6	23.3	24.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.7	39.5	39.8	27.9	27.7	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.0	25.8	25.8	18.5	18.3	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	419.7	415.1	414.4	224.3	221.6	222.8
Wholesale trade	95.8	95.9	92.9	56.6	56.8	56.6
Retail trade	323.9	319.2	321.5	167.7	164.8	166.2
General merchandise stores	44.1	41.9	47.3	22.5	21.4	23.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.4	95.6	94.7	58.1	58.1	58.2
Banking	24.0	24.1	23.9	14.1	14.1	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.8	12.6	8.5	8.5	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.1	20.3	15.6	15.6	15.6
Services and mining	402.1	403.1	390.0	213.1	213.0	205.4
Private hospitals	57.2	57.2	56.7	39.0	39.0	38.5
Educational services	27.7	27.2	26.7	19.8	19.4	19.0
Engineering and architectural services	21.1	20.8	20.3	7.2	7.1	6.8
Total government	395.8	392.6	395.0	204.9	202.6	204.7
Total federal government	129.2	129.8	129.7	53.0	53.4	54.1
Total state and local government	266.6	262.8	265.3	151.9	149.2	150.6
Total state government	85.9	85.3	85.8	57.1	56.9	57.4
Total local government	180.7	177.5	179.5	94.8	92.3	93.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

NOVEMBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Manufacturing	$379.96	$365.72	$357.80	41.3	40.5	39.8	$ 9.20	$ 9.03	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	432.90	410.85	409.85	42.4	41.5	40.7	10.21	9.90	10.07
Lumber and wood products	259.38	257.24	259.77	39.6	38.8	39.3	6.55	6.63	6.61
Furniture and fixtures	290.74	276.30	256.47	43.2	41.3	41.3	6.73	6.69	6.21
Stone, clay and glass products	396.61	393.50	381.78	41.4	43.1	42.8	9.58	9.13	8.92
Primary metal industries	556.70	539.22	528.66	41.7	41.8	39.6	13.35	12.90	13.35
Fabricated metal products	421.74	382.75	352.74	44.3	42.2	39.5	9.52	9.07	8.93
Machinery except electrical	426.64	395.93	387.39	42.2	41.2	41.3	10.11	9.61	9.38
Electric and electronic equipment	367.64	362.10	347.75	43.1	42.4	41.3	8.53	8.54	8.42
Transportation equipment	534.89	459.36	506.04	43.7	39.6	42.1	12.24	11.60	12.02
Instruments and related products	310.81	316.01	291.46	38.9	39.7	38.4	7.99	7.96	7.59
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	284.33	278.91	234.21	39.6	38.9	37.0	7.18	7.17	6.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	325.22	319.95	304.20	40.2	39.5	38.9	8.09	8.10	7.82
Food and kindred products	308.25	286.13	286.94	40.4	38.1	39.2	7.63	7.51	7.32
Apparel and other textile products	206.84	206.84	197.53	35.6	35.6	34.9	5.81	5.81	5.66
Paper and allied products	327.24	332.56	301.25	41.9	42.8	40.6	7.81	7.77	7.42
Printing and publishing	391.95	390.40	372.06	40.2	40.0	39.0	9.75	9.76	9.54
Chemicals and allied products	442.68	431.19	416.30	43.4	41.5	41.3	10.20	10.39	10.08
Rubber and misc. plastic products	314.15	330.48	299.52	42.8	43.2	41.6	7.34	7.65	7.20
Leather and leather products	185.17	188.38	155.03	38.1	37.6	31.9	4.86	5.01	4.86

Covers an estimated 141,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
MANUFACTURING	$406.43	$387.73	$385.70	41.9	40.9	40.6	$ 9.70	$ 9.48	$ 9.50
DURABLE GOODS	459.89	433.06	436.72	42.9	41.6	41.2	10.72	10.41	10.60
Stone, clay and glass products	420.58	401.29	406.34	42.1	42.6	45.3	9.99	9.42	8.97
Primary metal industries	553.08	541.41	531.43	41.9	42.1	39.6	13.20	12.86	13.42
Fabricated metal products	441.14	400.37	371.13	46.0	43.9	41.1	9.59	9.12	9.03
Machinery except electrical	404.17	339.88	349.35	43.6	40.9	41.1	9.27	8.31	8.50
Electric and electronic equipment	405.74	404.92	392.11	42.8	42.4	42.9	9.48	9.55	9.14
Transportation equipment	563.73	471.31	548.22	43.7	38.6	41.5	12.90	12.21	13.21
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	258.80	256.03	217.44	38.8	38.5	36.3	6.67	6.65	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	336.98	328.78	318.80	40.6	39.9	39.8	8.30	8.24	8.01
Food and kindred products	381.30	356.72	366.54	41.0	39.2	41.7	9.30	9.10	8.79
Apparel and other textile products	219.80	220.27	206.45	35.0	35.3	33.9	6.28	6.24	6.09
Paper and allied products	280.16	274.80	267.03	41.2	41.7	41.4	6.80	6.59	6.45
Printing and publishing	365.22	355.54	336.80	40.4	39.2	37.8	9.04	9.07	8.91
Chemicals and allied products	476.28	459.48	464.70	44.1	42.0	42.4	10.80	10.94	10.96
Rubber and misc. plastic products	288.23	303.85	269.38	42.7	44.1	43.1	6.75	6.89	6.25

Covers an estimated 91,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,037	22,852	34,679	12,122	12,687	17,513
Total Continued Claims	148,515	135,776	252,548	88,862	82,805	158,975
Total Weeks Compensated	124,813	109,598	199,457	73,314	67,860	123,358
Total Amount of Payments	$15,752,555	$13,960,241	$23,434,162	$8,793,145	$8,152,311	$14,843,108
Average Weekly Payment	$126.21	$127.38	$117.49	$119.94	$120.13	$120.33

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	302	432	326
Total continued claims	2,400	2,366	2,350
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	302	271	634
Total Continued claims	1,882	1,789	861

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	545.2	540.8	532.4
Manufacturing*	26.6	26.4	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.5	7.4	7.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.2	7.9	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	518.6	514.4	507.3
Construction	37.3	36.9	34.6
Transportation and public utilities*	16.4	16.1	15.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.4	7.0	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.5	6.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	137.0	134.8	136.6
General merchandise stores	16.9	15.9	18.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.6	28.6	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.5
Services and mining	148.4	147.9	143.0
Total government	150.9	150.1	149.4
Total federal government	72.3	72.2	70.5
Total state and local government	78.6	77.9	78.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
NOVEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.4	112.3	110.7
Manufacturing	23.3	23.3	23.3
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.6	9.1
Meat products	4.6	4.7	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.6	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other manufacturing	7.9	7.7	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	88.1	89.0	87.4
Construction	6.7	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.5	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.3	27.9	27.6
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.3	20.9	20.1
Health services	7.9	7.8	7.8
Total government	23.4	23.3	22.6
Total federal government	4.7	4.7	4.5
Total state & local government	18.7	18.6	18.1

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.5	110.9	109.7
Manufacturing	22.3	23.0	23.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	4.2	4.0	3.4
Other manufacturing	12.3	13.2	14.4
Nonmanufacturing	88.2	87.9	86.0
Construction	7.2	7.0.	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	6.7
Railroad	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.7	25.6	25.4
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.8	20.7	20.4
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.3	3.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.6
Health services	9.1	9.2	8.9
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total government	22.2	22.0	20.7
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.1	18.9	17.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

NOVEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	431.6	428.8	429.1
Manufacturing	55.2	53.9	55.8
Durable Goods*	23.0	21.8	24.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.4	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.2	6.6	7.1
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.1	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	2.8	4.2
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.4	4.4
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	32.2	32.1	31.4
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.1	7.5
Beverages	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.9	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.9	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.6	3.6	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	376.4	374.9	373.3
Construction	12.9	13.4	13.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.4	35.2	36.5
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.6
Transp. except railroad*	11.5	11.5	12.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.8	5.6
Water transportation	2.8	2.8	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.7	91.2	92.5
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.9	39.1	38.8
Banking	11.1	11.0	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.7	10.8
Service & mining*	115.8	116.0	111.6
Health services	37.0	37.0	36.8
Educational services	13.6	13.4	13.2
Misc. services	4.8	4.8	4.7
Total government	80.7	80.0	80.2
Total federal government	13.5	13.6	14.3
Total state & local government	67.2	66.4	65.9
Total state government	29.1	28.7	28.7
Total local government	38.1	37.7	37.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1983

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./UIA 4061

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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate for December, 1983 maintained its November level of 6.2 percent. This equals the low December rates in 1977 and 1978. Only before the last two recessions was the unemployment rate lower, in 1974 and earlier. Between 1970 and 1982, the unemployment rate increased an average of 0.3 percentage points from November to December. In 1971 the rate also showed no change, and only in 1975 did it decrease. The rate increased by 0.2 percentage points during December, 1982. This December's rate is lower by 2.8 percentage points than its 1983 peak in January of 9.0 percent. The rate decreased between February and May to 6.6 percent. Since then, it has been relatively stable. The rate did inch up by 0.4 percentage points in October and by 0.1 percentage points in November. Every month in 1983, unemployment was lower than for the same month in 1982. The December, 1982 rate of 8.4 percent was higher by 2.2 percentage points than this December's rate.

For the 23rd consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment is lower than the national rate; however, the gap has been narrowing. The U.S. December rate of 8.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is higher than the state's rate by 1.8 percentage points. This is considerably less than the June, 1983 gap of 3.6 percentage points. The U.S. rate is down from November by 0.1 percentage points and has been decreasing for six consecutive months. Since June, the U.S. rate has fallen by 2.2 percentage points, while Maryland's has receded by only 0.4 percentage points. The U.S. rate has dropped from its January, 1983 peak by 3.4 percentage points and from its December, 1982 rate by 2.5 percentage points, both larger decreases than experienced in Maryland. While the U.S. rate remains significantly higher than Maryland's and is decreasing during the current recovery about six months later than Maryland's, it is now showing a greater improvement than Maryland's rate. Still, 36 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland during November.

As winter weather contracted employment in construction, tourism, recreation, and agriculture and as seasonal growth slowed in trade and education, Maryland's civilian labor force declined by an estimated 14,515 persons during December, to a total of 2,256,405 persons. Employment dropped by an estimated 14,108 persons and unemployment by a slight 407 persons. Last December, the decreases in employment and the labor force were less substantial, but unemployment increased. For the 6th consecutive month, the labor force is larger than a year ago, in December by 90,649 persons. Employment exceeds its December, 1982 level by 132,298 persons, while unemployment is lower by 41,649. Between November and December, 1983 the unemployment rate held steady, as increases in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance almost equaled the decreases in persons exhausting their unemployment benefits and in unemployed new and reentrants to the labor force. Hiring was noted in trucking and retail trade and in nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing. Layoffs were experienced in food processing, construction, and agriculture.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment eased from 7.1 percent in November down to 7.0 percent in December. Employment decreased by an estimated 6,050 persons and unemployment by 2,042. Baltimore City's rate receded from 8.4 percent to 8.2 percent. While hiring was noted during December in the area's trucking and trade industries, some layoffs were seen in construction and in city and county governments.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area also edged down slightly from 3.8 percent in November to 3.7 percent in December. Employment fell by 2,661 persons and unemployment by 682. There was hiring during December in the trucking and trade industries.

Unemployment increased during December outside the metropolitan areas. Western Maryland's unemployment rate rose from 9.8 percent in November to 10.5 percent in December. Employment fell by an estimated 1,226 persons as unemployment advanced by 1,004. Garrett County's unemployment especially increased, from 14.0 percent to 16.8 percent. The county saw some layoffs in mining, construction, and apparel/textiles manufacturing. Observed areawide were cold-weather layoffs in construction.

Out of the eleven counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, all but two experienced increased unemployment during December, and those two--Calvert and Cecil counties--maintained their November unemployment rates. The region saw seasonal layoffs during December in construction, food processing, agriculture, and eating/drinking places. Layoffs in agriculture and food-processing upped Dorchester County's unemployment rate from 8.4 percent to 10.0 percent and Somerset County's from 15.7 percent to 19.8 percent. Worcester County's rate jumped from 14.2 percent to 17.8 percent, with seasonal layoffs in trade and services. Statewide, the December unemployment rates ranged from 3.0 percent in Montgomery County up to 19.8 percent in Somerset. December unemployment rates exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Calvert, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

MARYLAND'S ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE TRENDS

For 1983, Maryland's unemployment rate averaged 6.9 percent. The civilian labor force averaged 2,183,936 persons, with 2,032,813 employed and 151,123 unemployed. The annual average unemployment rate is the lowest since 6.5 percent in 1980, before the 1981-1982 recession. The rate then climbed to 7.3 percent in 1981 and 8.4 percent in 1982. At no other time for which data are available (back to 1970) has the unemployment rate improved so much during one year, as it fell by 1.5 percentage points between 1982 and 1983. Recovery from the 1974-1975 recession was considerably less rapid. Unemployment dropped by 0.1 percentage points in 1976, 0.7 in 1977, and 0.5 in 1978, for a total improvement of only 1.3 percentage points before the rate began to climb again in 1979.

The 1981-1982 recession was so severe that it caused a most unusual decline in the labor force between 1981 and 1982. Recovery has been so strong that the 1983 labor force averaged the highest level on record. After decreasing in both 1981 and 1982, employment also reached a new record level in 1983. Total unemployment halted the steady climb experienced between 1978 and 1982 and declined to a level below the 1981 and 1982 averages.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

An estimated 3,200 jobs were added to the state's nonagricultural payroll employment between November and December, bringing the estimates to a total of 1,704,800 jobs. This follows the addition of 9,400 jobs during November. Employment has steadily grown by 31,100 jobs between August and December. For the 6th consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, in December by 24,300 jobs. Still, employment is lower than December, 1981 by 5,900 jobs, than December, 1980 by 36,400, and than December, 1979 by 24,600 jobs. This December's growth far exceeds the minor addition of a net 100 jobs during last December, and the August to December growth surpasses the rise of 22,000 jobs during that period in 1982.

Manufacturing showed little overall change as compared with a loss of 1,900 jobs last December. Ending of strike activity in the nonelectrical machinery industry had caused employment to advance by 1,100 jobs during November. Both this and last December, layoffs were observed in food processing. Seven hundred jobs were lost this December mainly in meat, fruits/vegetables, and beverage processing. Hiring was seen this December in nonelectrical machinery (+600) and transportation equipment (+500); while last December additional layoffs were seen in apparel/textiles and other industries. This December marks the 6th consecutive month of higher employment than the corresponding month a year ago, as employment exceeded last December's level by 24,300 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing industry categories, nine increased their employment between December, 1982 and 1983, nine decreased their employment, and one remained constant. The major growth industries are electric/electronic equipment (+3,300), nonelectrical machinery (+1,900), and printing/publishing (+1,500). Declining are primary metals (-3,000) and food processing (-1,100).

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Hiring was more extensive in nonmanufacturing this December than last December. Jobs advanced by 3,100, compared with a lesser addition of 2,000 last December. Layoffs were less substantial this December in construction and state/local government, holiday hiring was less intense than last December, and only in this December was hiring seen in transportation. For the 8th consecutive month, employment was higher than a year ago, rising above last December's level by 21,200 jobs. Major over-the-year trends are gains of 12,500 jobs in services, 3,600 in trade, 2,400 in transportation, and 1,300 in local government. During this December, holiday hiring in food stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail promoted the addition of 3,600 jobs in trade. Last December, a greater 6,200 jobs were added. Seasonal hiring and recalls in trucking caused transportation to swell by 1,600 jobs. Transportation employment has steadily risen by 4,600 jobs since July. Construction dropped 2,100 jobs during December, with seasonal layoffs primarily in special trade contracting. This is less than the loss of 3,100 jobs last December.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose by 2,300 jobs between November and December, to a total employment higher by 8,300 jobs than last December. Manufacturing employment receded slightly by 200 jobs. The largest changes were the addition of 400 jobs in transportation equipment and 300 jobs in nonelectrical machinery. Nonmanufacturing added 2,500 jobs during December and 6,300 from December, 1982. Seasonal hiring increased trade employment by 1,500 jobs; and more business in trucking and water transportation services increased transportation by 1,400 jobs. Another 500 jobs were added in services. Winter weather contracted construction employment by 600 jobs. Layoffs by city and county governments cut 600 jobs out of local government.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $1.01 between November and December to $380.56. Average weekly hours expanded by 0.2 hours to 41.5, and average hourly earnings receded by 2 cents to $9.17. Since December, 1982, average weekly earnings had increased by $15.65 or 4.3 percent. Many manufacturing industry categories showed longer workweeks during this December, while trends in hourly earnings were mixed. A number of categories showed longer workweeks accompanied by lower average hourly earnings--furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals and fabricated metals. The largest changes were the addition of 7.5 hours to the average workweek in furniture/fixtures and of 47 cents to average hourly pay in chemicals/allied products.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for December, 1983 were up 60.7 percent because of layoffs in the industries of apparel, paper products, and electrical equipment. Continued claims increased 3.2 percent, weeks compensated rose 8.5 percent, and the amount of payments increased 7.6 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $125.11.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down less than one percent and continued claims also decreased less than one percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program decreased 15.6 percent and continued claims declined 11.9 percent.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment insurance activities followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 75.7 percent, continued claims rose 1.5 percent, weeks compensated increased 7.2 percent, and the amount of payments increased 7.0 percent. The average weekly check amount declined slightly to $119.78.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Department of Employment and Training is seeing an unexpected surge in active applicants. There is a 26 percent increase in active applicants when comparing December, 1982 with December, 1983. This might be attributable to discouraged workers' returning to the job market. These job seekers will be encouraged by the 42 percent increase in nonagricultural openings when comparing December, 1982 and December, 1983. The only problem area is the 24 percent increase in professional, technical and managerial applicants, who are competing for professional, technical, and managerial openings which have declined by 21 percent.

Women continue to increase as a percent of total active applicants and, needless to say, men are declining. The ethnic composition is unchanged when comparing December, 1982 and December, 1983. Unemployment Insurance claimants who are active applicants for ES have declined, which is reflecting the dramatic decrease in UI claims. Welfare active ES applicants have declined, probably as a result of both federal budget cuts and a recovering economy. As a result of the new store chains entering the state, the percentage of sales openings received of total openings received almost doubled. At the same time, clerical openings received and benchwork openings received have increased dramatically. This may be a result of recalls in manufacturing and continued growth in the service and trade industries. Note may be taken that there are no significant shifts in active applicants among the occupations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased slightly by 0.1 percent between November and December to 303.5. The index increased by 3.8 percent from last December, for the smallest annual increase since one of 3.4 percent in 1972. The inflation rate for 1982 was slightly more at 3.9 percent. Increasing by 0.4 percent over the month and 2.7 percent over December, 1982, the December, 1983 index for food and beverage prices reached 286.5. During 1982, food prices had risen at a somewhat more rapid 3.2 percent. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the December index for food at home, at 280.6, was up by 1.6 percent from November and 5.3 percent from last December.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Affirmative Action Data, Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1982

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1970-1983 for the state of Maryland

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, benchmarked data for 1982 and 1983 for Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, benchmarked data for 1983 for Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

DECEMBER 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER**	DECEMBER	NOV. **	DECEMBER'82
MARYLAND	2,256,405	2,270,920	2,116,602	2,130,710	139,802	140,210	6.2	6.2	8.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,103,490	1,111,582	1,026,701	1,032,751	76,789	78,831	7.0	7.1	9.8
BALTIMORE CITY	404,755	408,104	371,561	373,751	33,194	34,353	8.2	8.4	11.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	186,106	187,571	175,102	176,134	11,004	11,437	5.9	6.1	7.0
BALTIMORE	332,362	335,020	309,620	311,445	22,742	23,575	6.8	7.0	10.2
CARROLL	48,257	48,162	45,505	45,774	2,752	2,388	5.7	5.0	9.7
HARFORD	73,977	74,274	68,916	69,322	5,061	4,952	6.8	6.7	9.2
HOWARD	58,033	58,454	55,996	56,326	2,037	2,128	3.5	3.6	5.7
D. C. AREA	826,187	829,530	795,506	798,167	30,681	31,363	3.7	3.8	4.6
CHARLES	45,671	45,793	43,948	44,095	1,723	1,698	3.8	3.7	4.5
MONTGOMERY	360,743	362,053	349,798	350,968	10,945	11,085	3.0	3.1	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,775	421,683	401,760	403,104	18,015	18,579	4.3	4.4	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,534	152,756	136,494	137,720	16,040	15,036	10.5	9.8	13.9
ALLEGANY	36,540	36,677	31,985	32,243	4,555	4,434	12.5	12.1	15.1
FREDERICK	48,589	48,499	45,474	45,727	3,115	2,772	6.4	5.7	9.2
GARRETT	12,743	12,515	10,601	10,768	2,142	1,747	16.8	14.0	22.8
WASHINGTON	54,662	55,065	48,434	48,982	6,228	6,083	11.4	11.0	15.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,295	11,603	10,152	10,433	1,143	1,170	10.1	10.1	13.8
ST. MARY'S	19,013	19,186	17,663	17,890	1,350	1,296	7.1	6.8	8.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,129	8,337	7,354	7,599	775	738	9.5	8.9	12.1
CECIL	31,172	31,473	28,872	29,151	2,300	2,322	7.4	7.4	10.3
DORCHESTER	15,635	15,987	14,071	14,647	1,564	1,340	10.0	8.4	14.5
KENT	7,795	8,111	7,165	7,475	630	636	8.1	7.8	10.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,062	10,532	9,276	9,759	786	773	7.8	7.3	9.1
SOMERSET	7,641	7,697	6,127	6,486	1,514	1,211	19.8	15.7	20.8
TALBOT	16,930	16,955	16,071	16,278	859	677	5.1	4.0	5.7
WICOMICO	30,791	31,196	28,212	28,645	2,579	2,551	8.4	8.2	10.7
WORCESTER	15,732	15,975	12,939	13,709	2,793	2,266	17.8	14.2	20.9
UNITED STATES[2]	111,795,000	112,147,000	102,803,000	103,018,000	8,992,000	9,129,000	8.0	8.1	10.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

REVISED

ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
CALENDAR YEAR 1983

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,183,936	2,032,813	151,123	6.9%
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,070,672	986,253	84,419	7.9%
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN CONSORTIUM	675,973	622,629	53,344	7.9%
BALTIMORE CITY	393,149	356,923	36,226	9.2%
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,753	168,203	11,550	6.4%
CARROLL	46,858	43,713	3,145	6.7%
HOWARD	56,213	53,790	2,423	4.3%
BALTIMORE	323,027	297,422	25,605	7.9%
FREDERICK	46,464	42,952	3,512	7.6%
LOWER EASTERN SHORE CONSORTIUM	54,447	48,480	5,967	11.0%
SOMERSET	7,552	6,162	1,390	18.4%
WICOMICO	29,704	27,043	2,662	9.0%
WORCESTER	17,191	15,276	1,915	11.1%
MONTGOMERY	345,598	333,870	11,728	3.4%
NORTHEASTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM	102,226	94,046	8,180	8.0%
HARFORD	71,671	66,201	5,470	7.6%
CECIL	30,555	27,845	2,710	8.9%
PRINCE GEORGE'S	403,151	383,466	19,685	4.9%
SOUTHERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM	73,837	69,132	4,705	6.4%
CALVERT	11,372	9,968	1,404	12.3%
CHARLES	43,850	41,947	1,903	4.3%
ST. MARY'S	18,615	17,217	1,398	7.5%
UPPER EASTERN SHORE CONSORTIUM	57,365	52,394	4,971	8.7%
CAROLINE	8,015	7,138	877	10.9%
DORCHESTER	15,455	13,698	1,758	11.4%
KENT	7,931	7,214	717	9.0%
QUEEN ANNE	9,868	9,005	863	8.7%
TALBOT	16,096	15,339	757	4.7%
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM	101,848	88,421	13,427	13.2%
ALLEGANY	35,246	30,833	4,413	12.5%
GARRETT	12,336	10,265	2,071	16.8%
WASHINGTON	54,265	47,323	6,942	12.8%
WESTERN MARYLAND AREA	148,312	131,373	16,939	11.4%
D.C. AREA	792,599	759,283	33,315	4.2%
EASTERN SHORE AREA	111,812	100,874	10,938	9.8%

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

DECEMBER, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1704.8	1701.6	1680.5	938.9	936.6	930.6
Manufacturing	209.3	209.2	206.2	138.1	138.3	136.1
Durable Goods	114.4	113.3	111.1	81.2	80.9	79.1
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.7	7.1	5.0	5.1	4.6
Primary metal industries	19.3	19.4	22.3	17.8	18.0	20.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.7	13.6	15.0	13.7	13.6	14.2
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.8	8.6	6.3	6.5	6.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	17.0	16.4	15.1	10.4	10.1	10.0
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	37.0	36.9	33.7	26.3	26.4	24.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.6	3.5	3.1	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.5	25.3	24.5	19.0	18.9	18.1
Electronic components and accessories	2.2	2.1	1.8	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.6	13.1	13.3	9.0	8.6	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	94.9	95.9	95.1	56.9	57.4	57.0
Food and kindred products	23.4	24.1	24.5	11.2	11.4	12.0
Meat products	6.0	6.2	6.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	2.7	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Beverages	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.5	13.0	8.1	8.1	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.7	9.3	7.1	7.3	6.9
Printing and publishing	25.1	25.0	23.6	13.9	13.8	12.8
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.6	11.6	12.1	9.8	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.9	9.0	9.3	5.7	5.8	5.9
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.2	1.4	1.5	*	*	*

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER, 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1495.5	1492.4	1474.3	800.8	798.3	794.5
Construction	88.7	90.8	88.2	40.3	40.9	41.6
Transportation and public utilities	89.1	87.4	86.7	58.2	56.7	57.4
Railroad transportation	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.5	5.5	5.6
Transportation, except railroads	41.5	39.9	39.1	24.7	23.3	23.9
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.9	39.8	39.7	28.0	27.9	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.2	26.0	25.8	18.6	18.5	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	13.9	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	424.2	420.6	420.6	226.4	224.9	226.7
Wholesale trade	95.8	95.9	93.1	56.7	56.8	56.9
Retail trade	328.4	324.7	327.5	169.7	168.1	169.8
General merchandise stores	44.9	44.8	48.8	22.6	22.8	24.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.5	95.4	94.8	57.9	58.0	58.1
Banking	23.9	24.0	23.8	13.9	14.0	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.7	12.6	8.5	8.4	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.1	20.3	15.6	15.6	15.6
Services and mining	402.3	402.4	389.8	213.5	213.0	206.0
Private hospitals	56.9	57.0	56.4	38.7	38.8	38.3
Educational services	27.4	27.7	26.4	19.6	19.8	18.9
Engineering and architectural services	20.9	21.1	20.4	7.1	7.2	6.8
Total government	395.7	395.8	394.2	204.5	204.8	204.7
Total federal government	129.7	129.5	130.0	53.2	53.1	54.1
Total state and local government	266.0	266.3	264.2	151.3	151.7	150.6
Total state government	85.7	85.9	85.2	57.2	57.0	57.3
Total local government	180.3	180.4	179.0	94.1	94.7	93.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
DECEMBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982
Manufacturing	$380.56	$379.55	$364.91	41.5	41.3	40.1	$9.17	$9.19	$9.10
DURABLE GOODS	428.28	432.48	416.15	42.7	42.4	41.0	10.03	10.20	10.15
Lumber and wood products	272.02	259.07	262.02	40.6	38.9	39.7	6.70	6.66	6.60
Furniture and fixtures	327.75	292.40	300.49	50.5	43.0	49.1	6.49	6.80	6.12
Stone, clay and glass products	394.25	396.33	376.55	42.9	41.5	41.7	9.19	9.55	9.03
Primary metal industries	566.35	557.69	529.82	43.2	41.9	38.9	13.11	13.31	13.62
Fabricated metal products	408.15	414.48	382.50	45.0	44.0	42.5	9.07	9.42	9.00
Machinery except electrical	424.92	426.81	381.19	41.7	42.3	40.9	10.19	10.09	9.32
Electric and electronic equipment	370.64	367.21	356.59	43.4	43.1	42.1	8.54	8.52	8.47
Transportation equipment	474.02	534.89	505.09	39.8	43.7	40.7	11.91	12.24	12.41
Instruments and related products	319.59	313.19	303.76	39.7	39.1	39.5	8.05	8.01	7.69
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	276.72	284.33	254.32	37.7	39.6	37.4	7.34	7.18	6.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	330.86	324.82	311.64	40.3	40.2	39.2	8.21	8.08	7.95
Food and kindred products	305.74	307.09	290.58	39.4	40.3	38.9	7.76	7.62	7.47
Apparel and other textile products	214.03	207.19	203.47	36.4	35.6	34.9	5.88	5.82	5.83
Paper and allied products	349.87	325.26	320.30	44.4	41.7	42.2	7.88	7.80	7.59
Printing and publishing	405.66	394.07	375.58	41.1	40.5	38.8	9.87	9.73	9.68
Chemicals and allied products	431.01	438.20	428.08	40.7	43.3	42.3	10.59	10.12	10.12
Rubber and misc. plastic products	310.48	313.42	298.49	42.3	42.7	41.4	7.34	7.34	7.21
Leather and leather products	204.42	183.82	183.22	40.4	37.9	37.7	5.06	4.85	4.86

Covers an estimated 140,800 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982	Dec.1983	Nov.1983	Dec.1982
MANUFACTURING	$408.00	$406.01	$394.42	42.5	41.9	41.3	$9.60	$9.69	$9.55
DURABLE GOODS	458.67	459.89	448.14	43.6	42.9	42.0	10.52	10.72	10.67
Stone, clay and glass products	415.43	420.58	406.16	43.5	42.1	44.1	9.55	9.99	9.21
Primary metal industries	568.96	553.56	538.89	43.3	42.0	39.8	13.14	13.18	13.54
Fabricated metal products	426.79	432.25	412.21	46.9	45.5	45.1	9.10	9.50	9.14
Machinery except electrical	414.74	406.90	355.18	44.5	43.8	41.3	9.32	9.29	8.60
Electric and electronic equipment	416.30	405.32	403.30	44.1	42.8	43.6	9.44	9.47	9.25
Transportation equipment	493.22	563.73	539.21	39.3	43.7	40.3	12.55	12.90	13.38
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	252.13	258.80	236.48	36.7	38.8	37.3	6.87	6.67	6.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.36	335.34	325.62	41.1	40.5	40.4	8.33	8.28	8.06
Food and kindred products	390.71	381.30	364.15	42.7	41.0	41.1	9.15	9.30	8.86
Apparel and other textile products	228.68	220.43	222.46	35.9	35.1	35.2	6.37	6.28	6.32
Paper and allied products	312.12	278.39	271.73	45.3	41.0	43.2	6.89	6.79	6.29
Printing and publishing	357.36	362.70	349.07	39.4	40.3	38.7	9.07	9.00	9.02
Chemicals and allied products	459.82	469.54	474.80	41.5	43.8	43.4	11.08	10.72	10.94
Rubber and misc. plastic products	290.79	288.23	265.63	42.7	42.7	42.5	6.81	6.75	6.25

Covers an estimated 90,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER, 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
Total Initial Claims	35,418	22,037	48,294	21,299	12,122	27,905
Total Continued Claims	153,339	148,515	265,114	90,212	88,862	164,200
Total Weeks Compensated	135,483	124,813	237,190	78,581	73,314	140,732
Total Amount of Payments	$16,950,757	$15,752,555	$28,199,238	$9,412,746	$8,793,145	$17,104,982
Average Weekly Payment	$125.11	$126.21	$118.88	$119.78	$119,94	$121.54

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	December, 1983	November, 1983	December, 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	300	302	259
Total continued claims	2,386	2,400	2,484
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	255	302	388
Total Continued claims	1,658	1,882	1,649

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

MARYLAND

	DEC., 1983 NUMBER	%	SEPT., 1983 NUMBER	DEC., 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	70386	100	66590	56031	100	26
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8929	13	8793	6253	11	43
22-39	44451	63	42152	36813	66	21
40-54	12790	18	11730	10066	18	27
55 AND OVER	4216	6	3911	2899	5	45
SEX						
MALE	31101	44	29032	25189	45	23
FEMALE	39285	56	37550	30831	55	27
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	32911	47	30736	26450	47	24
BLACK *	36054	51	34578	28411	51	27
HISPANIC	489	1	419	418	1	17
OTHER	932	1	848	654	1	43
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	29449	42	29283	26943	48	9
VETERAN	9715	14	8874	8466	15	15
HANDICAPPED	2373	3	2271	2217	4	7
WELFARE	29178	41	27693	25718	46	13
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	65715	100	62216	54514	100	21
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5588	9	5166	4520	8	24
CLERICAL	12108	18	11321	9424	17	28
SALES	2180	3	2071	1668	3	31
SERVICE	12367	19	11668	10227	19	21
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	623	1	552	463	1	35
PROCESSING	1881	3	1938	1918	4	-2
MACHINE TRADES	3213	5	3134	2949	5	9
BENCHWORK	2582	4	2515	2027	4	27
STRUCTURAL WORK	8044	12	7559	7288	13	10
MISCELLANEOUS	6186	9	5783	5375	10	15
X-ENTRY	10434	16	9998	8138	15	28
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	11275	100	44897	7947	100	42
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	402	4	2563	511	6	-21
CLERICAL	2416	21	9861	1366	17	77
SALES	1445	13	4089	553	7	161
SERVICE	2669	24	11402	1813	23	47
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	53	0	768	51	1	4
PROCESSING	437	4	2111	382	5	14
MACHINE TRADES	361	3	1681	335	4	8
BENCHWORK	962	9	2337	416	5	131
STRUCTURAL WORK	1409	12	5672	930	12	52
MISCELLANEOUS	1121	10	4412	769	10	46
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	549.1	545.5	535.2
Manufacturing*	26.5	26.6	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.3	7.5	7.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.1	8.1	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	522.6	518.9	510.1
Construction	37.0	37.0	33.9
Transportation and public utilities*	16.9	16.3	15.6
Trucking and warehousing	7.8	7.3	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.5	6.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.1	137.4	140.4
General merchandise stores	17.1	17.0	19.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.7	28.6	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.5
Services and mining	148.7	148.6	142.9
Total government	151.2	151.0	148.9
Total federal government	72.5	72.4	71.0
Total state and local government	78.7	78.6	77.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
DECEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.1	111.7	108.8
Manufacturing	23.0	23.3	23.0
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.5	8.9
Meat products	4.6	4.6	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.6	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	87.1	88.4	85.8
Construction	6.4	6.7	6.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.6	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	27.5	27.2
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.2	20.4	19.8
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.8
Total government	23.2	23.5	22.3
Total federal government	4.7	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	18.5	18.7	17.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.5	110.3	108.2
Manufacturing	22.7	22.4	22.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.0
Printing & publishing	2.0	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.3	1.3
Stone, clay & glass products	4.4	4.2	3.5
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.3	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	87.8	87.9	85.5
Construction	6.3	6.9	6.6
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.7	6.7
Railroad	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	26.2	25.9	25.8
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	21.4	21.0	20.9
General merchandise stores	3.7	3.5	4.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.9	22.8	22.2
Health services	9.1	9.2	8.9
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total government	22.2	22.1	20.7
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.1	19.0	17.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

DECEMBER, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	432.3	431.5	429.7
Manufacturing	54.3	55.0	55.2
Durable Goods*	22.9	23.0	23.8
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.4	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.1	6.3	6.9
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.4	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.1	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	4.0	4.1
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.5	4.4
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	31.4	32.0	31.4
Food & kindred products*	6.8	7.1	7.5
Beverages	1.0	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.7	4.8	4.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.9	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.8	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.2
Commercial printing	3.6	3.6	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	378.0	376.5	374.5
Construction	12.4	12.8	13.4
Transportation & public util.*	35.8	35.2	36.3
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	3.5
Transp. except railroad*	11.9	11.4	12.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.9	5.4
Water transportation	3.2	2.7	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.3	92.8	94.3
General merchandise stores	5.2	5.2	5.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	38.8	38.8
Banking	10.9	11.0	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.8	5.5	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.7	10.8
Service & mining*	116.5	116.4	111.6
Health services	36.8	37.0	36.6
Educational services	13.6	13.6	13.1
Misc. services	4.8	4.8	4.7
Total government	79.8	80.5	80.1
Total federal government	13.5	13.5	14.3
Total state & local government	66.3	67.0	65.8
Total state government	28.9	28.9	28.6
Total local government	37.4	38.1	37.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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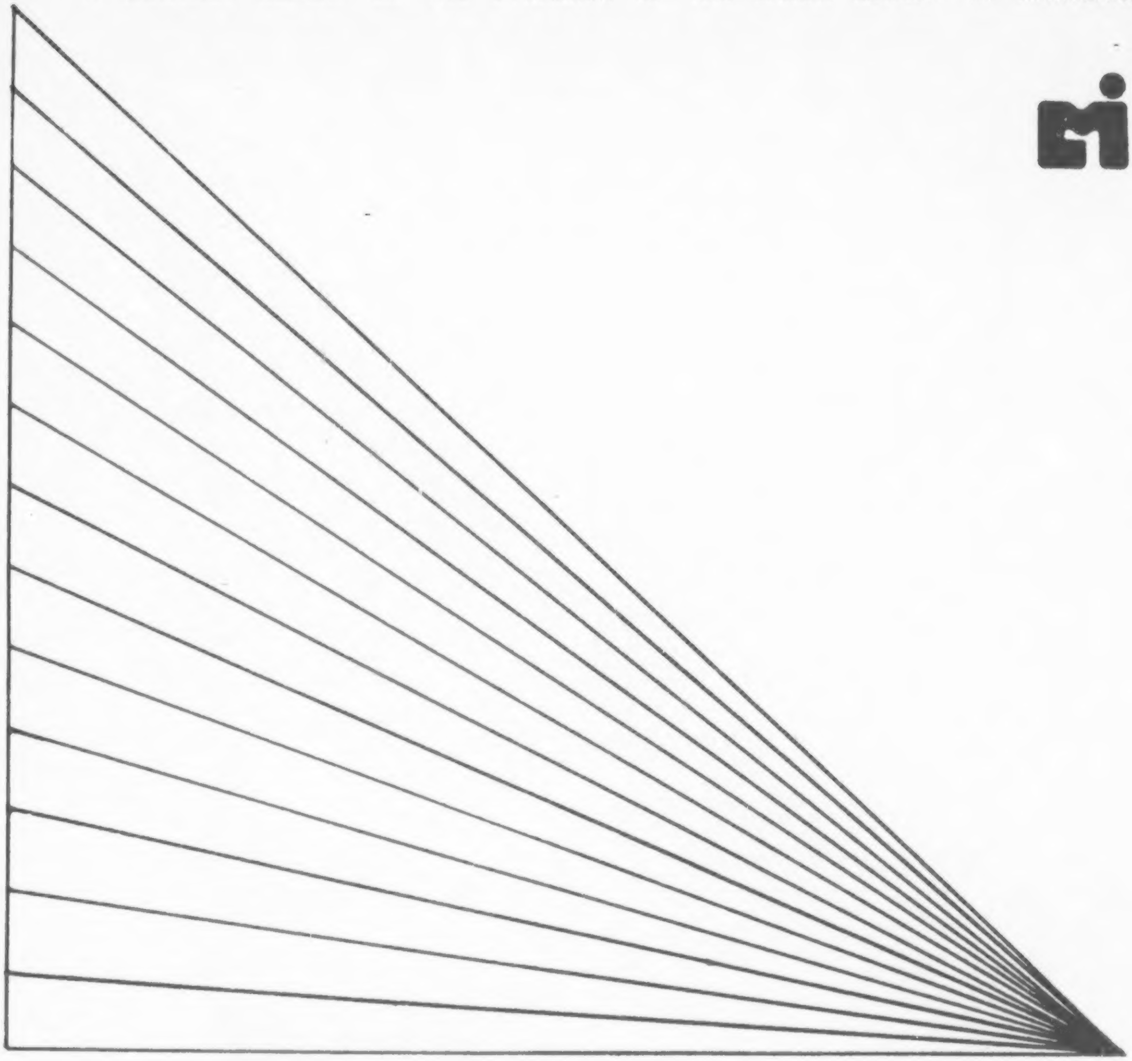
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JANUARY, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub/UIA 4061
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate increased by a sizable 1.1 percentage points between December, 1983 and January, 1984. It increased from 5.7 percent to 6.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Rising unemployment was caused by above average seasonal layoffs in construction, trucking, trade, services, and education. Other layoffs were noted in food processing, and some hiring was seen at defense establishments. Between 1970 and 1983, the unemployment rate increased an average of 0.6 percentage points during January. Only in 1981 and 1982, in the heart of the past recession, did unemployment score a larger increase during January. Last January, unemployment rose by a lesser 0.9 percentage points. Still, the rate is the lowest for any January since 1980 and is significantly lower than its level last January. Then it stood at 9.0 percent, higher by 2.2 percentage points than this January. This is now the 13th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. Previous to this January's increase, the rate had been stable from October to December. During 1983, unemployment fell by 3.3 percentage points between January and December, as it dropped by 2.2 percentage points between January and May and by another 1.0 percentage points between June and September.

Nationally, the unemployment rate increased to a lesser extent from 8.0 percent in December to 8.8 percent in January, rising by 0.8 percentage points. This ended six consecutive months of declining unemployment. The U. S. rate had dropped by 3.4 percentage points between January and December, 1983, almost equaling Maryland's decrease. Between January, 1983 and 1984, the U. S. rate has fallen by 2.6 percentage points, somewhat more than the state's decrease but marking only the 7th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. This January marks the 24th consecutive month of lower unemployment in Maryland than the U. S. The gap has narrowed to 2.0 percentage points. In December, 39 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

Between December and January, claims filed in Maryland for unemployment insurance increased noticeably, particularly in construction. Large numbers of claims also were filed in durable goods wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, business services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food processing, primary metals, and transportation equipment. The state's civilian labor force decreased during January by an estimated 13,666 persons, with a 35,873 drop in employment outnumbering a 22,207 increase in unemployment. While the decrease in employment is less than January's, the increase in unemployment is more. The labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record for a January. Unemployment is the lowest for a January since 1980. Between January, 1983 and 1984, the labor force has increased by an estimated 37,003 persons, as employment has swelled by 81,897 persons and unemployment has dropped by 44,894.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends set statewide during January. Its unemployment rate climbed by 1.1 percentage points from 6.5 percent in December to 7.6 percent in January. Employment fell by an estimated 14,969 persons and unemployment grew by 12,381. Unemployment especially jumped in Baltimore City from 7.7 percent to 8.9 percent, in Carroll County from 5.3 percent to 9.1 percent, and in Harford County from 6.4 percent to 7.9 percent. Most noticeable were layoffs in construction. Other seasonal layoffs were noted in trucking, trade, services, and education.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched up from 3.4 percent in December to 3.5 percent in January. Employment receded by 11,301 persons as unemployment increased somewhat by 483 persons. Western Maryland's unemployment rate soared from 9.9 percent in December to 12.6 percent in January. As employment fell by 4,422 persons, unemployment registered an almost equal gain of 4,070. Rates increased significantly in all four counties. Unemployment claims increased in construction and to a lesser extent in manufacturing. Allegany County's rate swelled from 11.7 percent to 15.0 percent, Frederick County's from 6.0 percent to 8.2 percent, Garrett County's from 15.7 percent to 18.4 percent, and Washington County's from 10.7 percent to 13.5 percent. Unemployment rates increased in all 11 counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland during January, and all gains exceeded 1.0 percentage points. Increasing claims are being filed in the construction and food processing industries.

Statewide, unemployment rates ranged in January from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 26.7 percent in Somerset County. None of the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area counties had rates exceeding 10 percent in January, while 10 out of 15 counties in Western Maryland, the Eastern Shore, and Southern Maryland had rates higher than 10 percent. All counties registered higher rates in January than December except Montgomery, whose rate was unchanged. Most counties exhibited lower employment and higher unemployment levels. Unemployment rates dropped significantly in all counties between January, 1983 and 1984.

NOTE: You will notice that the revised December estimates now being issued are greatly different from the preliminary December estimates issued last month. This month's estimates for December and January are part of a revised data series. Changes in statewide estimates have been made back to 1970, and changes in the area and county estimates are being made back to 1976. At the beginning of each year, the data series is revised as more current estimating factors are implemented and as more complete information becomes available on past trends.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

January's nonagricultural payroll employment of an estimated 1,689,300 jobs represents the highest level on record for January. Employment is up by 34,800 from January, 1983, for the 13th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago. The over-the-year increase peaked last November, when employment was higher than in November, 1982 by 48,000 jobs. Between December, 1983 and January, 1984, jobs fell by 44,100 jobs, much larger than the decrease of 34,800 jobs during January, 1983. This job loss follows gains amounting to 34,800 jobs between August and December, 1983; however, only 2,900 of that increase occurred during December. In 1982, employment had risen by a lesser 22,300 jobs between August and December.

The drop in manufacturing employment by 1,400 jobs during this January is less than half the loss of 3,700 jobs during last January. Food processing subsided by approximately 900 jobs in both periods, with seasonal layoffs in fruits/vegetables, beverages, and seafood processing. However, last January a temporary shutdown caused a decline of 1,900 jobs in nonelectrical machinery, and permanent and temporary layoffs resulted in a loss of 700 jobs in transportation equipment (most of them in ship/boat building/repair). This January, a lesser 300 jobs were lost in transportation equipment, another 300 in paper/allied products, and 200 each in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, and rubber/plastics. More business did produce an addition of 500 jobs in electric/electronic equipment and of 200 jobs in petroleum/coal products. For the 5th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are more numerous than a year ago, increasing between January, 1983 and 1984 by 5,900 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing industry categories, jobs increased in 11 over the year, decreased in 6, and remained constant in 2. Employment swelled by 3,800 jobs each in nonelectrical machinery and electric/electronic equipment and by 1,400 in printing/publishing. Jobs decreased by 3,100 in primary metals and 1,300 in food processing.

Nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago for the 13th consecutive month, in January by 28,900 jobs. Services added 11,500 jobs over the year, trade 10,800, construction 4,900, federal government 2,600, communications/public utilities 1,000, and transportation and finance/insurance/real estate 900 each. An estimated 2,800 jobs were lost in local government, 600 in mining, and 400 in state government.

Industry Payroll Employment (continued)

Between December, 1983 and January, 1984, nonmanufacturing employment dropped by 42,700 jobs, greatly surpassing last January's loss of 33,300 jobs. This January's decrease follows the addition of 31,100 jobs between August and December, 1983, an expansion which topped the gain of 23,900 jobs during that period in 1982. Severe job losses were experienced during this January. Trade employment dropped by 19,500 jobs. Seasonal job losses after the holiday season were scattered throughout the industry, particularly in general merchandise stores (-4,400), apparel/accessory stores, eating/drinking places, and miscellaneous retail. Last January, a lesser 16,100 jobs were lost. Hiring of 14,500 people between September and December, 1983 for the holiday season surpassed the hiring of 10,700 during that period in 1982. Service industries lost 4,400 jobs during this January, with semester break at private colleges and universities and other seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, social services, and agricultural services. Last January, a lesser 1,200 jobs were lost. There were less substantial layoffs in the aforementioned categories, accompanied by hiring in personal and health services. Winter weather and less business caused construction to drop 7,600 jobs during this January, more than the loss of 5,700 jobs during last January. Since October, 1983, 10,500 jobs have been lost, more than the loss of 7,800 between October, 1982 and January, 1983. Transportation employment fell by 3,300 jobs during this January, influenced by layoffs in trucking. This follows the addition of 3,800 jobs, mainly in trucking, between July and December, 1983. During January, 1983, only 1,200 jobs were lost in transportation. Semester breaks at public colleges and universities prompted a reduction of 3,800 jobs in state government, while layoffs by both community colleges and boards of education contributed to a drop of 4,900 in local government. Last January, a lesser 2,700 jobs were lost in state government and 3,400 in local government. On the positive side, hiring by defense agencies boosted federal government by 1,300 jobs, compared with a decrease of 1,000 jobs during last January.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, employment decreased by 21,700 jobs between December and January, but was up by 10,400 jobs from January, 1983. The area represented 49 percent of the state's over-the-month job decrease and only 30 percent of its over-the-year gain. Manufacturing employment was down by 900 over the month and up by 3,100 over the year. During January, transportation equipment was down by 500 jobs, food processing down by 300, and electric/electronic equipment up by 500. The area's nonmanufacturing employment fell by 20,800 jobs during January, while increasing by 7,300 from last January. Construction lost 3,500 jobs during January, transportation 1,700, trade 10,100, services 2,400, state government 1,300, and local government 1,400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged $372.77 during January, up by $6.78 from December. Average weekly hours fell by 1.0 hours over the month to 40.3, and average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents to $9.25. The average workweek increased in only one industry group during January--chemicals/allied products, while it notably declined in 10 of the 19 industry categories. Shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime work were noted. Eight industry groups reported notable hourly earnings increases, but six categories registered decreased hourly earnings. Since January, 1983, average weekly earnings have increased by $19.70 or 5.6 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings in manufacturing fell by $13.91 during January to $394.94. Average weekly hours dropped by 1.7 hours to 40.8, while average hourly earnings advanced by 6 cents to $9.68. Since last January, the area's average weekly earnings have risen by $13.50 or 3.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS

Initial claims in January, 1984 were down 5.5 percent from December's total as fewer layoffs were reported from the industries of electrical equipment, paper products, and apparel products. Continued claims were up 31.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 29.0 percent, and the amount of payments increased 31.1 percent. The average weekly check increased 1.6 percent to $127.09.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 19.7 percent and continued claims increased 4.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers decreased 8.2 percent and continued claims were down 8.5 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 11.1 percent, continued claims were up 26.5 percent, weeks compensated rose 25.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 28.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 2.6 percent to $122.84.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U. S. consumer price index for all items increased 0.6 percent between December and January, the largest monthly increase since last April. At 305.2, the index had increased by 4.1 percent since last January, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. The index for food and beverages registered its sharpest monthly increase since August, 1980, as it advanced by 1.8 percent. Rising by 3.9 percent from last January, the index was registered at 291.6. The avian influenza increased the prices of poultry and eggs, while winter weather jacked up the prices of meat, fruits, and vegetables. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items was pegged at 307.6, with prices inflated by 1.0 percent since last November and by 5.6 percent since last January. Prices of food and beverages were indexed at 292.1, rising by 2.3 percent from November and by 6.2 percent from January, 1983.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, benchmarked data for 1982 and 1983 for Baltimore City, Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and the Balance of State.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January '83
MARYLAND	2,204,104	2,217,770	2,054,380	2,090,253	149,724	127,517	6.8	5.7	9.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,082,315	1,084,903	999,611	1,014,580	82,704	70,323	7.6	6.5	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	397,094	397,596	361,757	367,174	35,337	30,422	8.9	7.7	11.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	181,708	183,105	170,482	173,035	11,226	10,070	6.2	5.5	7.5
BALTIMORE	325,179	326,784	301,451	305,965	23,728	20,819	7.3	6.4	10.2
CARROLL	48,766	47,486	44,305	44,968	4,461	2,518	9.1	5.3	10.6
HARFORD	72,874	72,739	67,098	68,103	5,776	4,636	7.9	6.4	10.1
HOWARD	56,696	57,192	54,519	55,335	2,177	1,857	3.8	3.2	5.7
D. C. AREA	803,296	814,114	775,009	786,310	28,287	27,804	3.5	3.4	5.1
CHARLES	44,583	45,003	42,815	43,440	1,768	1,563	4.0	3.5	5.4
MONTGOMERY	350,767	355,665	340,785	345,755	9,982	9,910	2.8	2.8	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	407,945	413,448	391,408	397,116	16,537	16,332	4.1	4.0	5.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,550	147,902	128,907	133,329	18,643	14,573	12.6	9.9	16.6
ALLEGANY	36,192	35,410	30,780	31,255	5,412	4,155	15.0	11.7	16.1
FREDERICK	45,742	47,542	41,982	44,673	3,760	2,869	8.2	6.0	11.5
GARRETT	12,409	12,188	10,122	10,277	2,287	1,911	18.4	15.7	25.0
WASHINGTON	53,207	52,762	46,023	47,124	7,184	5,638	13.5	10.7	19.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,409	11,213	9,873	10,155	1,536	1,058	13.5	9.4	15.3
ST. MARY'S	18,693	19,042	17,137	17,837	1,556	1,205	8.3	6.3	9.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,271	7,893	7,050	7,204	1,221	689	14.8	8.7	16.1
CECIL	30,707	30,689	28,131	28,587	2,576	2,102	8.4	6.8	11.7
DORCHESTER	15,732	14,557	13,443	13,145	2,289	1,412	14.5	9.7	16.3
KENT	7,712	7,545	6,752	7,023	960	522	12.4	6.9	13.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,582	10,005	8,496	9,296	1,086	709	11.3	7.1	12.3
SOMERSET	7,186	7,272	5,269	5,841	1,917	1,431	26.7	19.7	27.7
TALBOT	16,663	17,070	15,713	16,264	950	806	5.7	4.7	6.5
WICOMICO	30,406	30,768	27,409	28,407	2,997	2,361	9.9	7.7	11.5
WORCESTER	14,583	14,797	11,579	12,274	3,004	2,523	20.6	17.1	21.1
UNITED STATES[2]	111,025,000	111,795,000	101,270,000	102,803,000	9,755,000	8,992,000	8.8	8.0	11.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1689.3	1733.4	1654.5	932.9	954.6	922.5
Manufacturing	212.7	214.1	206.8	141.1	142.0	138.0
Durable Goods	115.3	115.5	109.5	83.3	83.7	80.6
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.6	4.9
Primary metal industries	19.5	19.6	22.6	17.8	17.9	20.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.8	13.8	15.3	13.7	13.6	14.8
Fabricated metal products	8.8	9.0	8.5	6.5	6.6	6.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	17.8	17.7	14.0	11.1	11.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.7	38.2	34.9	27.7	27.2	25.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.2	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.2	24.9	19.7	19.5	18.8
Electronic components and accessories	2.6	2.6	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.1	12.4	12.0	8.7	9.2	7.7
Ship and boat building and repair	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.0	1.9
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	97.4	98.6	97.3	57.8	58.3	57.4
Food and kindred products	22.9	23.8	24.2	11.2	11.5	12.0
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.5	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.1	14.2	13.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.4	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.9	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	10.0	9.2	7.3	7.5	6.9
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.2	24.8	13.7	13.8	13.1
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	10.1	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.4	12.4	12.9	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.9
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1984

(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Nonmanufacturing	1476.6	1519.3	1447.7	791.8	812.6	784.5
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	90.5	98.1	85.6	42.5	46.0	41.4
Transportation and public utilities	86.8	90.2	84.8	57.5	59.2	56.5
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.3	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	42.4	38.2	23.8	25.5	23.6
Trucking & warehousing	23.0	26.3	21.6	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.8	4.8	5.7	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	40.5	40.5	39.5	28.6	28.5	27.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.7	26.6	25.5	19.2	19.2	18.5
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.9	14.0	9.4	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	416.4	435.9	405.6	219.4	229.5	215.8
Wholesale trade	95.4	96.0	90.8	55.5	55.5	54.8
Retail trade	321.0	339.9	314.8	163.9	174.0	161.0
General merchandise stores	43.3	47.7	44.0	21.6	23.9	20.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.1	96.4	95.2	59.0	59.1	58.6
Banking	24.0	23.9	24.0	14.3	14.1	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.6	13.7	13.5	8.6	8.7	8.6
Insurance carriers	19.7	19.6	19.6	15.0	15.0	15.0
Services	399.1	403.5	387.6	212.8	215.2	208.0
Health services	111.3	111.2	109.1	67.9	68.1	66.9
Private hospitals	58.3	58.4	57.8	39.5	39.6	39.3
Educational services	25.5	26.1	25.3	18.9	19.4	18.6
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.6	9.8	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	13.6	14.0	13.5	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.8	20.6	20.1	6.9	6.9	6.7
Total government	386.5	393.9	387.1	200.5	203.5	204.1
Total federal government	131.7	130.4	129.1	53.2	53.5	53.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.3	42.8	41.4	19.1	19.2	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.2	13.3	13.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Other federal government	74.2	74.3	74.7	27.1	27.3	27.9
Total state and local government	254.8	263.5	258.0	147.3	150.0	150.2
Total state government	82.0	85.8	82.4	56.0	57.3	57.2
Public universities & colleges	25.7	29.4	25.7	7.5	8.6	8.0
Non-education	56.3	56.4	56.7	48.5	48.7	49.2
Total local government	172.8	177.7	175.6	91.3	92.7	93.0
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	108.1	113.4	109.2	54.2	56.6	54.7
Non-education	64.7	64.3	66.4	37.1	36.1	38.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JANUARY 1984

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Manufacturing	$372.77	$379.55	$353.07	40.3	41.3	39.1	$ 9.25	$ 9.19	$ 9.03
DURABLE GOODS	419.98	429.99	400.40	41.5	42.7	40.0	10.12	10.07	10.01
Lumber and wood products	250.90	274.03	253.75	38.6	40.9	38.1	6.50	6.70	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	250.90	320.27	258.11	37.9	49.5	41.1	6.62	6.47	6.28
Stone, clay and glass products	376.07	391.56	369.41	41.1	42.7	41.6	9.15	9.17	8.88
Primary metal industries	557.27	563.32	532.22	42.9	43.1	39.6	12.99	13.07	13.44
Fabricated metal products	385.22	419.73	360.93	41.6	44.7	40.6	9.26	9.39	8.89
Machinery except electrical	435.76	429.66	359.48	41.9	42.0	40.3	10.40	10.23	8.92
Electric and electronic equipment	365.45	371.09	339.89	42.2	43.2	41.4	8.66	8.59	8.21
Transportation equipment	475.83	483.20	462.38	40.6	40.2	37.9	11.72	12.02	12.20
Instruments and related products	313.05	318.35	297.48	38.6	39.4	36.5	8.11	8.08	8.15
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	266.08	277.81	247.36	36.7	37.9	36.7	7.25	7.33	6.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	323.31	327.58	306.40	39.0	39.9	38.3	8.29	8.21	8.00
Food and kindred products	305.31	306.89	283.10	38.5	38.7	38.0	7.93	7.93	7.45
Apparel and other textile products	209.20	211.99	196.20	35.1	36.3	34.3	5.96	5.84	5.72
Paper and allied products	326.84	342.50	313.10	40.4	43.3	40.4	8.09	7.91	7.75
Printing and publishing	372.88	392.75	370.37	38.6	40.2	38.5	9.66	9.77	9.62
Chemicals and allied products	455.80	430.09	433.65	42.4	41.0	41.3	10.75	10.49	10.50
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.33	314.20	298.39	42.3	43.1	41.5	7.36	7.29	7.19
Leather and leather products	195.97	203.72	148.01	38.2	40.5	30.9	5.13	5.03	4.79

Covers an estimated 143,600 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
MANUFACTURING	$394.94	$408.85	$381.44	40.8	42.5	39.9	$ 9.68	$ 9.62	$ 9.56
DURABLE GOODS	445.84	462.35	429.86	42.1	43.7	40.4	10.59	10.58	10.64
Stone, clay and glass products	411.94	417.31	388.51	42.6	43.2	42.6	9.67	9.66	9.12
Primary metal industries	562.02	568.51	538.25	43.1	43.2	39.9	13.04	13.16	13.49
Fabricated metal products	399.04	439.92	385.90	43.0	46.8	42.5	9.28	9.40	9.08
Machinery except electrical	400.10	432.32	352.69	42.7	45.7	40.4	9.37	9.46	8.73
Electric and electronic equipment	403.08	411.87	344.04	41.9	43.4	38.1	9.62	9.49	9.03
Transportation equipment	497.35	499.89	485.81	40.6	39.8	37.0	12.25	12.56	13.13
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	237.05	252.50	218.06	35.7	36.7	35.4	6.64	6.88	6.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.66	338.65	319.12	39.1	40.9	39.3	8.38	8.28	8.12
Food and kindred products	373.18	389.16	355.37	40.3	42.3	40.2	9.26	9.20	8.84
Apparel and other textile products	215.31	227.70	205.02	33.8	36.2	34.4	6.37	6.29	5.96
Paper and allied products	274.00	302.03	261.74	38.7	43.9	39.9	7.08	6.88	6.56
Printing and publishing	347.91	351.66	353.43	38.7	38.9	38.5	8.99	9.04	9.18
Chemicals and allied products	460.51	458.96	469.84	41.6	41.8	42.1	11.07	10.98	11.16
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.76	292.37	263.65	42.8	43.9	42.8	6.70	6.66	6.16

Covers an estimated 93,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY, 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983
Total Initial Claims	33,467	35,418	43,094	18,925	21,299	23,126
Total Continued Claims	202,291	153,339	287,602	114,162	90,212	168,480
Total Weeks Compensated	174,832	135,483	255,659	98,683	78,581	146,147
Total Amount of Payments	$22,219,843	$16,950,757	$30,941,722	$12,122,207	$9,412,746	$17,970,812
Average Weekly Payment	$127.09	$125.11	$121.02	$122.84	$119.78	$122.96

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1984	DECEMBER 1983	JANUARY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	241	300	361
Total continued claims	2,482	2,386	2,418
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	234	255	358
Total Continued claims	1,517	1,658	2,049

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	545.6	558.9	525.2
Manufacturing*	27.0	26.9	24.9
Printing and publishing	8.1	7.9	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.3	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	518.6	532.0	500.3
Construction	36.7	39.1	32.7
Transportation and public utilities*	15.9	16.7	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	7.4	6.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.8	146.6	136.9
General merchandise stores	15.7	17.3	17.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.4	29.2
Banking	6.2	6.2	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining	147.6	149.3	140.9
Private educational services	4.6	4.6	4.9
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.8	17.2
Total government	148.3	150.9	145.9
Total federal government	74.1	72.7	71.0
Total state & local government	74.2	78.2	74.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
JANUARY 1984

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.9	112.8	105.9
Manufacturing	22.4	23.1	22.3
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.8	8.5
Meat products	4.5	4.6	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.1	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.1
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other manufacturing	7.7	7.8	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	85.5	89.7	83.6
Construction	6.4	7.1	6.0
Transportation & public utilities*	7.0	7.0	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	28.9	26.2
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.4	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	19.6	20.3	19.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	21.7	22.6	21.7
Total federal government	4.9	4.8	4.5
Total state & local government	16.8	17.8	17.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	110.7	103.3
Manufacturing	22.4	22.3	21.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	2.8	2.7	2.7
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Leather & leather prod.	1.0	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.5	4.4	1.6
Other manufacturing	11.9	11.9	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	84.0	88.4	82.1
Construction	5.2	6.3	5.6
Transportation & public util.	6.9	7.3	7.0
Railroad	1.9	2.0	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.7	2.5
Communications & public util.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.6	28.0	26.0
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.2
Retail trade*	21.2	22.6	20.8
General merchandise stores	3.6	3.9	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	20.8	21.1	20.7
Health services	8.2	8.2	8.0
Educational services	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total government	21.0	22.3	19.4
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	17.9	19.2	16.4
State government	4.3	4.3	3.7
Local government	13.6	14.9	12.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JANUARY 1984

Major Industry Grouping	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	425.4	432.0	424.3
Manufacturing	53.3	54.3	54.3
Durable Goods*	22.4	23.0	22.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.1	6.1	6.9
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	4.1	4.0
Transportation equipment	3.3	3.7	3.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	30.9	31.3	31.4
Food & kindred products*	6.7	6.8	7.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.7	4.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.8	8.5
Commercial printing	3.6	3.6	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	372.1	377.7	370.0
Construction	11.4	12.3	12.6
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.8	34.6
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	3.3
Transp. except railroad*	12.0	11.9	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.8	5.0
Water transportation	3.6	3.2	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.3	94.6	90.5
General merchandise stores	5.2	5.4	5.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.8	38.7
Banking	11.0	10.8	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.7	10.7
Service & mining*	115.9	116.4	112.3
Health services	36.8	36.9	36.8
Educational services	13.3	13.5	12.7
Misc. services	4.9	4.8	4.7
Total government	79.8	79.8	81.3
Total federal government	13.5	13.5	13.9
Total state & local government	66.3	66.3	67.4
Total state government	28.8	28.9	28.5
Total local government	37.5	37.4	38.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/83	11/83	10/83	12/83	11/83	10/83	12/83	11/83	10/83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1733.4	1730.5	1718.3	780.9	774.3	765.5			
Manufacturing	214.1	214.5	213.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	144.6	141.0	139.3
Durable Goods	115.5	115.1	113.7	27.2	27.0	26.9	73.3	71.6	70.1
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Furniture & fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.5	7.7	7.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	6.0	6.2	6.2
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.6	19.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	14.8	14.8	14.9
Fabricated metal products	9.0	9.0	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.7	6.5	6.4
Machinery except electrical	17.7	17.1	15.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	12.0	11.0	9.4
Electric & electronic equip.	38.2	38.4	38.1	14.4	14.4	14.2	17.2	16.4	16.3
Transportation equip.	12.4	12.4	12.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.3	8.5	8.6
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.6	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	98.6	99.4	99.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	71.3	69.4	69.4
Food & kindred products	23.8	24.4	24.8	8.3	8.6	8.6	16.7	16.8	17.1
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.2	14.2	14.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.6	12.0	12.0
Paper & allied products	10.0	10.1	10.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.9	7.7	7.7
Printing & publishing	26.2	26.1	25.7	9.1	8.9	8.9	17.5	16.6	16.3
Chemicals & allied products	12.4	12.5	12.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.7	7.2	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	8.9	8.9	9.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	6.4	6.6	6.6
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1519.3	1516.0	1504.8	713.9	707.3	698.9	--	--	--
Contract construction	98.1	100.8	101.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.2	88.9	88.1	24.2	24.3	23.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	42.4	41.2	40.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.5	40.3	40.1	15.2	15.1	14.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	435.9	429.4	422.5	202.6	198.7	193.6	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	96.0	95.7	95.5	26.6	26.6	26.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	339.9	333.7	327.0	176.0	172.1	167.4	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	47.7	45.4	42.6	34.1	32.7	30.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.4	96.5	96.6	55.9	55.7	55.6	--	--	--
Services & mining	404.8	405.4	404.7	229.0	228.1	227.2	--	--	--
Total government	393.9	395.0	391.9	193.7	192.1	190.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	130.4	130.2	130.6	59.3	59.7	60.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	263.5	264.8	261.3	134.4	132.4	130.2	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.

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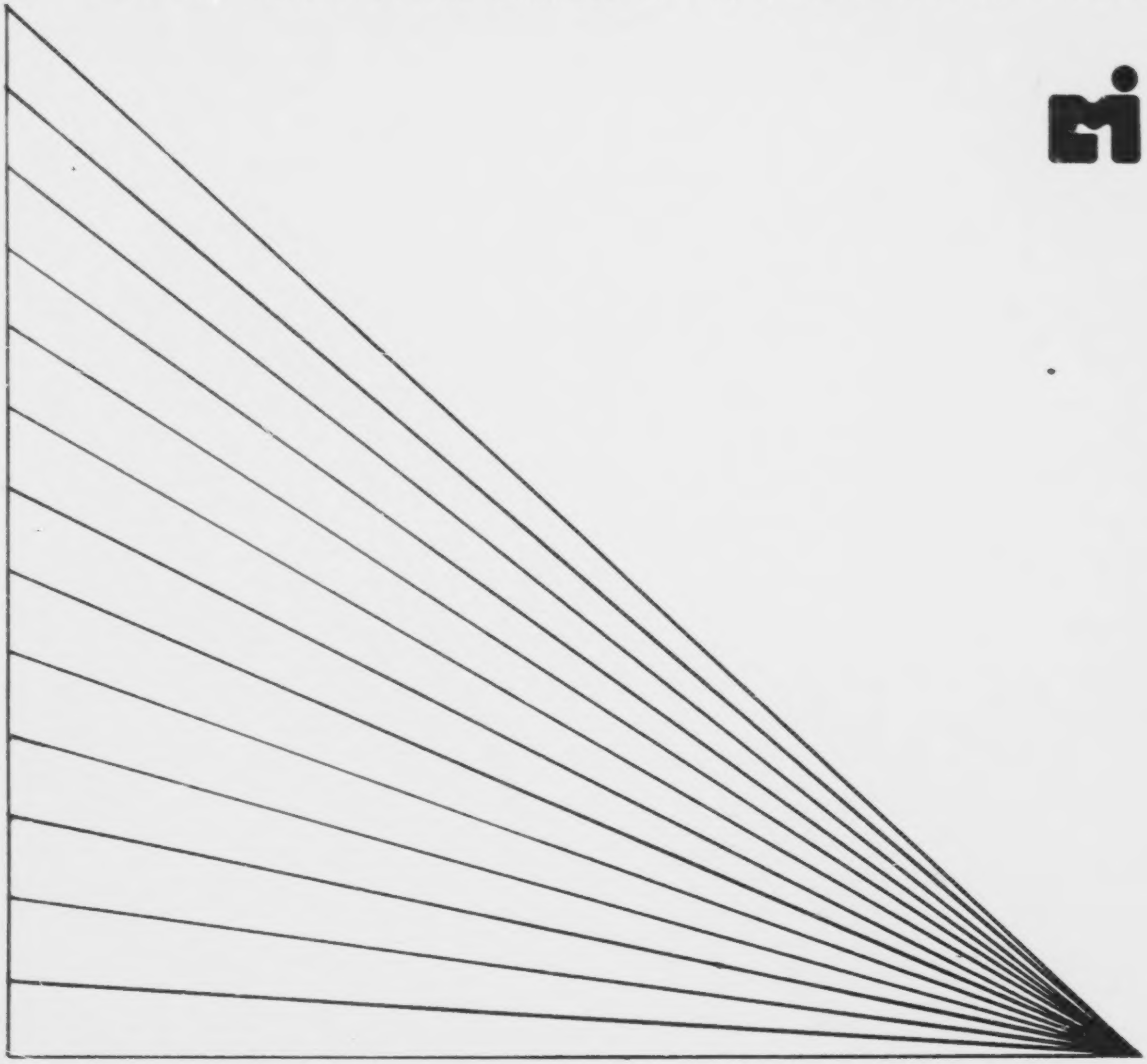
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



FEBRUARY, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET Pub/RA 4061
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MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's labor market is full of encouraging signs for the coming year. The unemployment rate fell from 6.8 percent in January to 6.2 percent in February, a sizable decrease of 0.6 percentage points. This is the largest unemployment drop on record for a February. In both 1982 and 1983 the rate receded by only 0.2 percentage points during February. Between 1970 and 1983, the rate actually averaged an increase of 0.4 percentage points during February. This February's decrease follows a jump of 1.1 percentage points in the rate during January. Although that exceeded the 0.9 increase during January, 1983, it was less than January gains during the recession years of 1981 and 1982. This February's unemployment rate is lower by 2.6 percentage points than last February's rate of 8.8 percent. In fact, this is the lowest February rate since 1974, before the past two recessions.

The U.S. unemployment rate was 8.4 percent for February (not seasonally adjusted). It was down by 0.4 percentage points from January, less than Maryland's decrease. For the 25th consecutive month, the U.S. rate was higher than Maryland's, in February by 2.2 percentage points. Since last February, the U. S. rate has fallen by 2.9 percentage points, more than the state's decrease. In January, 39 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

In February, Maryland's civilian labor force was estimated at 2,193,925 persons, for an employment of 2,058,375 and unemployment of 135,550. The labor force and employment are at record levels for a February. Moreover, this is the first time that employment has topped two million in February. Unemployment is at its lowest February level since 1978. Since February, 1983, employment has gained by 83,327 persons and unemployment has fallen by 55,189, for a net labor force increase of 28,138. Between this January and February, a 13,490 drop in unemployment outweighed a 6,616 rise in employment, producing a net 6,874 decline in the labor force. This is the 3rd consecutive month that the labor force has declined. In December and January it decreased because of employment losses.

Little change was seen between January and February in claims filed for unemployment insurance. Initial claims decreased more than continued claims. At least 1,000 continued claims were filed during February in each of the industries of construction, durable goods wholesale trade, food processing, transportation equipment manufacturing, eating/drinking places, business services, and government. Estimated manufacturing employment increased by 900 jobs in both February, 1983 and 1984. The largest job gains were noted this February in state and local government, services and construction, especially at universities and colleges after semester breaks. Last February, fewer government jobs were added, and employment in services and construction actually declined. Trade registered a smaller seasonal decrease this February than last February.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate subsided from 7.5 percent in January to 6.9 percent in February. Employment fell by an estimated 509 persons and unemployment by 7,072. The only notable employment trend was recalls at universities and colleges after semester breaks. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 8.8 percent in January to 8.1 percent in February. In January, 111 our of 214 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area.

In Maryland's suburbs of Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment declined from 3.9 percent in January to 3.6 percent in February. As unemployment contracted by 2,630 persons, employment expanded by 1,898. This area provided the impetus behind employment trends seen statewide. Hiring was noted during February in construction, business services, amusement/recreation services, local government, and most particularly, education. Seasonal layoffs continued in trade after the holiday season.

Western Maryland's employment rate dropped from 12.0 percent in January to 10.8 percent in February. Unemployment losses of 1,663 accompanied by employment gains of 2,323. This area has the state's highest unemployment. Hiring was seen at private colleges and universities and at community colleges during February. Unemployment rates fell by at least one full percentage point in all four counties.

In the Balance of State, unemployment in the two Southern Maryland counties decreased from 9.6 percent in January to 9.0 percent in February. Among the nine Eastern Shore counties, unemployment dropped from 11.8 percent to 10.4 percent. All the counties showed lower unemployment rates in February than January. Hiring proceeded at eating/drinking places, public colleges and universities, community colleges, and local boards of education. Little change was observed in claims filed for unemployment insurance.

Statewide, the February unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 24.3 percent in Somerset County. Unemployment rate decreased during February in all counties except Howard and Charles, whose rates were unchanged.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment reached a record level for a February this year, as it increased by 13,400 jobs from January to a total of 1,700,900. Last February, jobs decreased by 7,700. This February's gain follows a seasonal loss of 45,900 jobs during January. For the 14th consecutive month, total employment is higher than its level a year ago, increasing between February, 1983 and 1984 by 54,100 jobs. This is the largest over-the-year increase during the current recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. January's over-the-year gain was much less at 33,000 jobs.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Manufacturing employment increased by 900 jobs both this February and last February. While only small changes were seen in the manufacturing categories this February, return from plant shutdown increased nonelectrical machinery by 1,800 jobs during last February. That was balanced by layoffs of 400 jobs each in primary metals and food processing. This February, better business conditions caused the addition of 300 jobs each in primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, and paper/allied products. That hiring comes on the heels of a 1,800 job reduction during December and January. For the 6th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are more numerous than a year ago, increasing by 5,900 jobs between February, 1983 and 1984. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 increased in employment between last February and this February, 7 decreased in employment, and one stayed the same. The only large over-the-year decrease was in primary metals, which subsided by 2,400 jobs. Electric/electronic equipment added 3,600 jobs, nonelectrical machinery 2,300, printing/publishing 1,500, and paper/allied products 1,000.

Nonmanufacturing industries added 12,500 jobs during this February, compared with a loss of 8,600 jobs during last February. State and local government added more jobs this February, trade lost less, and both construction and services gained employment even though they declined last February. This January, a seasonal decrease of 44,500 jobs was registered, greatly exceeding the decline of 33,300 during last January. For the 14th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing is at a higher level than a year ago, topping last February's total by 48,200 jobs. Over the year, trade has increased by 17,500 jobs, services by 16,600, construction by 8,700, local government by 2,900, federal government by 1,100, transportation by 1,000, communications/public utilities by 800, and state government by 500.

Local government increased by 6,100 jobs between January and February. Hiring by local boards of education as well as seasonal recalls by community colleges boosted the education category by 5,700 jobs. Another 400 jobs were added by city and county governments. Last February, local government showed only a net gain of 500 jobs, with an increase of 3,000 education jobs and a decrease of 2,500 noneducation jobs. Services gained a net of 4,100 jobs during this February. Educational services expanded by 2,300 jobs as private colleges and universities reopened after semester breaks. Limited hiring also was noted at hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, social services, and membership organizations. Last February services experienced a net loss of 1,200 jobs as seasonal recalls in educational services of a lesser 600 were outnumbered by layoffs in business and amusement/recreation services. Recalls by public colleges and universities after semester breaks added 3,100 jobs to state government during February, compared with a lesser gain of 2,600 last February. Hiring by special trade contractors produced an unseasonable 1,200 gain in construction employment during February. This follows a seasonal drop of 9,800 jobs between October and January. During February, 1983, 1,900 jobs were lost, on top of a 8,000 decrease between September, 1982 and January, 1983.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Transportation added 300 jobs during this February, as hiring in trucking outnumbered layoffs in water transportation. Layoffs had totaled 3,400 in January. Following a 19,500 seasonal job loss in January, trade receded by another 1,600 jobs during February. Last year, a greater 24,400 decrease was experienced during those two months. In addition to 1,000 layoffs at general merchandise stores this February, there were seasonal layoffs at apparel/accessory stores and in miscellaneous retail that outnumbered some hiring at eating/drinking places. Also during February, 400 jobs were lost in federal government and 200 in communications.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 3,700 jobs were added to the total nonagricultural payroll employment during February, accounting for only 28 percent of the gain statewide. The area comprises 55 percent of the state's total employment. Six hundred of the job increase was in manufacturing and 3,100 in nonmanufacturing. Trends were less extreme than statewide. Local government increased by 1,700 jobs, services by 1,500, and state government by 700, all three mainly due to seasonal recalls in education. Little else was seen during the month. Since last February, trade and services have added 6,600 jobs each, construction 3,100, and electric/electronic equipment manufacturing 2,300. Fifteen hundred jobs have been lost in primary metals manufacturing. The area's addition of a net 20,400 jobs over the year represents only 38 percent of the statewide expansion.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $6.43 between January and February to $379.32. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.3 hours to 40.7 and average hourly earnings climbed by 9 cents to $9.32. Since last February, the average weekly earnings have risen by $47.54 to 14.3 percent, as the average workweek has expanded by 4.4 hours and average hourly earnings have been inflated by 18 cents. No industry category exhibited a significant shortening of its average workweek between January and February . The workweek was significantly lengthened in lumber/wood products, stone/clay/glass products, instruments, and leather due to more overtime work and longer scheduled workweek. Average hourly earnings were reduced over the month in instruments, chemicals/allied products, and leather due to less overtime work, less business, and lower incentive pay. A number of other industries reported higher hourly earnings caused by more overtime work, wage rate increases, more business, higher incentive and piecework pay, and layoffs of lower paid workers.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings increased by $9.68 to $407.12 during February, more than the increase statewide. Weekly earnings were higher by 7 percent in the area than statewide. The area's average workweek in manufacturing lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.5 in February, while average hourly earnings jumped by 14 cents to $9.81. Since last February, weekly earnings have climbed by 15.8 percent or $55.50, exceeding the increase statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in February decreased 44.6 percent from the previous month's total as fewer layoffs were reported in apparel, rubber products, and electrical equipment. Continued claims were down 4.1 percent, weeks compensated rose 5.0 percent, and the amount of payments increased 7.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 2.5 percent to $130.24.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased 35.9 percent and continued claims rose 1.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 22.5 percent and continued claims were down 2.9 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 42.9 percent, continued claims declined 4.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 2.9 percent, and the amount of payments increased 3.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $123.33.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by only 0.5 percent between January and February, to reach 306.6. The index means that consumer goods costing $10.00 in 1967 now cost $30.66. Prices have been inflated by 4.6 percent since last February, slightly more than the 4.1 percent over-the-year increase recorded for January. At 294.2 for February, the U.S. index for food and beverages was up by 0.9 percent from January and by 4.5 percent from February, 1983. Prices were up for beef, fresh vegetables, poultry, and eggs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home was reported at 291.9, up by 1.6 percent over the month and by 8.1 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, Revised monthly and annual average estimates for 1982 and 1983 for Maryland's areas and counties.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1980-1983 annual averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

FEBRUARY 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY '83
MARYLAND	2,193,925	2,200,799	2,058,375	2,051,759	135,550	149,040	6.2	6.8	8.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,070,298	1,077,879	996,564	997,073	73,734	80,806	6.9	7.5	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	392,242	395,455	360,655	360,839	31,587	34,616	8.1	8.8	11.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,041	181,026	169,962	170,049	10,079	10,977	5.6	6.1	7.6
BALTIMORE	321,212	323,810	300,532	300,685	20,680	23,125	6.4	7.1	10.3
CARROLL	48,153	48,493	44,170	44,192	3,983	4,310	8.3	8.9	10.5
HARFORD	72,173	72,570	66,893	66,928	5,280	5,642	7.3	7.8	10.2
HOWARD	56,477	56,525	54,353	54,380	2,124	2,145	3.8	3.8	5.5
D. C. AREA	805,904	806,636	777,210	775,312	28,694	31,324	3.6	3.9	5.0
CHARLES	44,874	44,769	42,937	42,832	1,937	1,937	4.3	4.3	5.8
MONTGOMERY	352,060	351,887	341,753	340,919	10,307	10,968	2.9	3.1	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	408,970	409,980	392,520	391,561	16,450	18,419	4.0	4.5	5.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,378	145,718	130,599	128,276	15,779	17,442	10.8	12.0	14.8
ALLEGANY	35,700	35,616	31,078	30,547	4,622	5,069	12.9	14.2	15.3
FREDERICK	45,987	45,497	42,762	41,803	3,225	3,694	7.0	8.1	10.9
GARRETT	12,117	12,199	10,127	10,092	1,990	2,107	16.4	17.3	24.7
WASHINGTON	52,574	52,406	46,632	45,834	5,942	6,572	11.3	12.5	15.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,423	29,933	27,698	27,047	2,725	2,886	9.0	9.6	12.9
CALVERT	11,585	11,289	10,259	9,910	1,326	1,379	11.4	12.2	17.5
ST. MARY'S	18,838	18,644	17,439	17,137	1,399	1,507	7.4	8.1	10.0
EASTERN SHORE	140,922	140,632	126,304	124,049	14,618	16,583	10.4	11.8	13.8
CAROLINE	8,258	8,146	7,281	7,069	977	1,077	11.8	13.2	16.0
CECIL	30,651	31,156	27,951	28,070	2,700	3,086	8.8	9.9	11.3
DORCHESTER	15,553	15,509	13,602	13,482	1,951	2,027	12.5	13.1	16.2
KENT	7,619	7,641	6,939	6,767	680	874	8.9	11.4	14.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,624	9,515	8,750	8,519	874	996	9.1	10.5	12.2
SOMERSET	7,216	7,132	5,459	5,287	1,757	1,845	24.3	25.9	27.7
TALBOT	16,697	16,710	15,837	15,746	860	964	5.2	5.8	6.6
WICOMICO	30,741	30,305	28,384	27,493	2,357	2,812	7.7	9.3	11.7
WORCESTER	14,563	14,518	12,101	11,616	2,462	2,902	16.9	20.0	20.9
UNITED STATES[2]	111,368,000	111,025,000	101,961,000	101,270,000	9,407,000	9,755,000	8.4	8.8	11.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1700.9	1687.5	1646.8	935.2	931.5	914.8
Manufacturing	213.6	212.7	207.7	141.6	141.0	136.7
Durable Goods	115.8	115.2	111.0	83.1	83.2	79.7
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.1	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.3	5.4	4.8
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.5	22.2	18.1	17.9	19.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	13.8	14.9	13.9	13.7	13.7
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.4	6.4	6.5	6.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	18.1	17.8	15.8	11.1	11.0	10.4
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.8	38.7	35.2	27.5	27.6	25.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.3	26.4	25.0	19.6	19.7	18.7
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.6	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.2	12.2	12.2	8.8	8.8	7.9
Ship and boat building and repair	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.1
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	97.8	97.5	96.7	58.5	57.8	57.0
Food and kindred products	22.9	23.0	23.8	11.3	11.3	11.8
Meat products	5.8	5.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.7
Textile mill products	1.2	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.1	14.2	13.9	9.0	9.0	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	3.0	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	9.8	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.8
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.2	24.6	13.8	13.7	13.0
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.4	12.4	13.1	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.8	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.8	8.7	8.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT (Con't)

(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1487.3	1474.8	1439.1	793.6	790.5	778.1
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	92.4	91.2	83.7	43.2	43.1	40.1
Transportation and public utilities	86.1	86.0	84.8	56.4	56.9	56.7
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.4	6.9	4.6	4.6	4.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.3	39.0	38.3	23.3	23.7	23.9
Trucking & warehousing	24.2	23.6	21.4	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.1	4.4	6.0	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.4	40.6	39.6	28.5	28.6	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.5	26.7	25.6	19.1	19.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.9	13.9	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	414.8	416.4	397.3	219.0	219.2	212.4
Wholesale trade	95.7	95.6	90.2	55.6	55.5	54.4
Retail trade	319.1	320.8	307.1	163.4	163.7	158.0
General merchandise stores	42.0	43.0	39.8	21.0	21.5	19.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.5	95.6	95.4	58.7	58.8	58.7
Banking	23.8	24.0	24.1	14.3	14.4	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.5	13.6	8.7	8.5	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.4	19.5	19.6	14.8	14.9	14.9
Services	403.0	398.9	386.4	213.6	212.1	207.0
Health services	111.5	111.4	109.1	68.0	67.9	66.7
Private hospitals	58.3	58.3	57.7	39.5	39.5	39.2
Educational services	27.1	24.8	25.9	20.1	18.3	19.2
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.8	9.6	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.7	12.8	14.2	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.6	20.7	20.0	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total government	394.3	385.5	389.8	202.5	200.3	203.1
Total federal government	129.8	130.2	128.7	52.9	53.1	53.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.8	42.9	41.5	18.9	19.0	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.3	13.2	13.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Other federal government	73.7	74.1	74.2	27.0	27.1	27.8
Total state and local government	264.5	255.3	261.1	149.6	147.2	149.4
Total state government	85.5	82.4	85.0	57.0	56.3	57.3
Public universities & colleges	28.9	25.9	28.7	8.3	7.7	8.4
Non-education	56.6	56.5	56.3	48.7	48.6	48.9
Total local government	179.0	172.9	176.1	92.6	90.9	92.1
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	113.7	108.0	112.2	55.8	54.1	55.9
Non-education	65.3	64.9	63.9	36.8	36.8	36.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
FEBRUARY 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83
MANUFACTURING	$379.32	$372.89	$331.78	40.7	40.4	36.3	$9.32	$9.23	$9.14
DURABLE GOODS	433.15	420.58	373.43	42.3	41.6	36.9	10.24	10.11	10.12
Lumber and wood products	264.79	246.91	215.12	40.8	38.4	33.3	6.49	6.43	6.46
Furniture and fixtures	270.95	268.52	210.56	40.5	40.5	32.9	6.69	6.63	6.40
Stone, clay and glass products	393.16	371.46	336.53	43.3	41.0	36.9	9.08	9.06	9.12
Primary metal industries	583.68	557.27	533.50	43.3	42.9	38.8	13.48	12.99	13.75
Fabricated metal products	393.12	387.92	319.65	42.0	41.4	36.2	9.36	9.37	8.83
Machinery except electrical	433.63	434.89	345.14	42.1	42.1	36.6	10.30	10.33	9.43
Electric and electronic equipment	372.38	366.32	313.39	43.0	42.3	38.5	8.66	8.66	8.14
Transportation equipment	496.84	478.63	400.76	41.3	40.7	34.4	12.03	11.76	11.65
Instruments and related products	325.80	322.41	273.97	39.3	38.2	34.9	8.29	8.44	7.85
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	277.50	266.08	235.98	37.5	36.7	34.4	7.40	7.25	6.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	324.14	322.97	289.17	39.1	39.1	35.7	8.29	8.26	8.10
Food and kindred products	302.90	306.87	256.82	38.1	38.6	34.8	7.95	7.95	7.38
Apparel and other textile products	214.77	207.16	176.32	35.5	34.7	30.4	6.05	5.97	5.80
Paper and allied products	334.91	334.93	285.41	41.5	41.4	35.9	8.07	8.09	7.95
Printing and publishing	375.51	376.16	346.74	38.2	38.9	35.6	9.83	9.67	9.74
Chemicals and allied products	442.90	438.88	430.73	43.0	42.2	41.1	10.30	10.40	10.48
Rubber and misc. plastic products	312.06	311.33	269.72	42.4	42.3	37.1	7.36	7.36	7.27
Leather and leather products	208.08	202.91	149.94	40.8	39.4	31.5	5.10	5.15	4.76

Covers an estimated 144,200 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
FEBRUARY 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83	FEB. '84	JAN. '84	FEB. '83
MANUFACTURING	$407.12	$397.44	$351.62	41.5	41.1	36.4	$9.81	$9.67	$9.66
DURABLE GOODS	464.38	448.80	396.23	42.8	42.3	37.1	10.85	10.61	10.68
Stone, clay and glass products	416.46	403.01	362.70	43.7	42.2	37.9	9.53	9.55	9.57
Primary metal industries	590.30	561.59	526.32	43.5	43.1	38.7	13.57	13.03	13.60
Fabricated metal products	412.30	407.45	338.17	43.4	43.3	37.7	9.50	9.41	8.97
Machinery except electrical	415.92	420.85	318.42	44.2	44.3	36.6	9.41	9.50	8.70
Electric and electronic equipment	414.92	401.57	341.00	42.6	41.7	38.1	9.74	9.63	8.95
Transportation equipment	517.01	497.35	408.12	41.0	40.6	33.1	12.61	12.25	12.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	253.18	237.05	209.79	36.8	35.7	33.3	6.88	6.64	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	332.73	331.06	294.77	39.8	39.6	35.6	8.36	8.36	8.28
Food and kindred products	380.56	379.14	322.03	41.5	40.9	37.1	9.17	9.27	8.68
Apparel and other textile products	228.10	212.06	173.92	35.2	33.5	28.7	6.48	6.33	6.06
Paper and allied products	300.12	293.34	229.79	41.8	41.2	34.4	7.18	7.12	6.68
Printing and publishing	339.29	345.22	326.96	37.0	38.4	35.5	9.17	8.99	9.21
Chemicals & allied products	459.24	459.00	484.77	43.0	42.5	42.9	10.68	10.80	11.30
Rubber & misc. plastic products	286.52	287.12	225.46	42.7	42.6	36.6	6.71	6.74	6.16

Covers an estimated 93,700 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983
Total Initial Claims	18,555	33,467	27,090	10,804	18,925	13,757
Total Continued Claims	194,001	202,291	262,975	109,642	114,162	155,454
Total Weeks Compensated	183,548	174,832	237,340	101,516	98,683	134,870
Total Amount of Payments	$23,904,991	$22,219,843	$28,331,895	$12,519,768	$12,122,207	$16,504,967
Average Weekly Payment	$130.24	$127.09	$119.37	$123.33	$122.84	$122.38

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984*	FEBRUARY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	241	376	226
Total Continued Claims	2,482	2,436	1,815
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	234	302	314
Total Continued Claims	1,517	1,563	1,821

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Corrected data.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	550.2	545.3	522.9
Manufacturing*	27.0	26.9	24.9
Printing and publishing	8.0	8.1	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.3	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	523.2	518.4	498.0
Construction	38.1	37.0	32.3
Transportation and public utilities*	16.2	15.9	14.5
Trucking and warehousing	6.8	6.6	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	138.1	140.2	133.3
General merchandise stores	15.1	15.7	14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.0	29.2	29.2
Banking	6.2	6.2	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	4.0	4.1	4.2
Services and mining*	150.6	148.6	140.8
Private educational services	4.9	4.6	4.9
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.8	17.2
Total government	151.2	147.5	147.9
Total federal government	72.7	72.9	70.9
Total state & local government	78.5	74.6	77.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	108.4	105.9	105.8
Manufacturing	22.7	22.4	22.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.8
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.6	4.5	3.4
Other manufacturing	12.1	11.9	13.6
Nonmanufacturing	85.7	83.5	82.9
Construction	5.2	5.2	5.4
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	6.8	6.8
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.8
Transportation exc. railroads	2.7	2.6	2.4
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.3	26.5	25.6
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.4	5.1
Retail trade*	21.0	21.1	20.5
General merchandise stores	3.6	3.5	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	21.2	20.6	20.7
Health services	8.3	8.2	8.0
Educational services	1.6	1.2	1.3
Total government	22.6	20.9	21.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.5	17.8	18.0
State government	4.5	4.5	3.9
Local government	15.0	13.3	14.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.9	108.2	106.0
Manufacturing	22.4	22.4	21.9
Food & kindred products*	8.0	8.3	8.3
Meat products	4.5	4.5	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.9	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.0	7.7	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	88.5	85.8	84.1
Construction	6.6	6.5	5.8
Transportation & public utilities*	7.0	6.9	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.5	27.1	25.7
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.8
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	19.9	19.8	19.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.8	21.8	22.8
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.5
Total state & local government	19.0	17.0	18.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

FEBRUARY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1984	JANUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	429.3	428.4	422.9
Manufacturing	54.5	54.2	55.1
Durable Goods*	21.7	21.8	22.5
Stone, clay & glass products	2.9	2.9	2.5
Primary metal industries	5.6	5.6	6.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.4	4.3	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.5	1.3
Transportation equipment	3.4	3.5	3.7
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	32.4	32.6
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.4	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.6	5.6	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.5
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.5	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.6	8.4
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	374.8	374.2	367.8
Construction	13.6	13.6	13.7
Transportation & public utilities*	34.0	34.5	35.4
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.8	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.6	11.0	12.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.2	4.7
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.7	20.3
Wholesale & retail trade*	93.0	93.1	88.6
Wholesale trade	29.0	29.0	28.1
Retail trade	64.0	64.1	60.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	39.1	39.3
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.7
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.7	9.8	10.1
Services & mining*	115.5	114.9	111.6
Health services	38.3	38.5	37.7
Educational services	13.4	12.9	13.7
Social services	6.0	5.7	5.8
Misc. services	5.0	5.0	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.4	2.4	2.3
Total government	79.5	79.0	79.2
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.3
Total state & local government	65.8	65.3	64.9
Total state government	28.9	28.8	28.3
Total local government	36.9	36.5	36.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

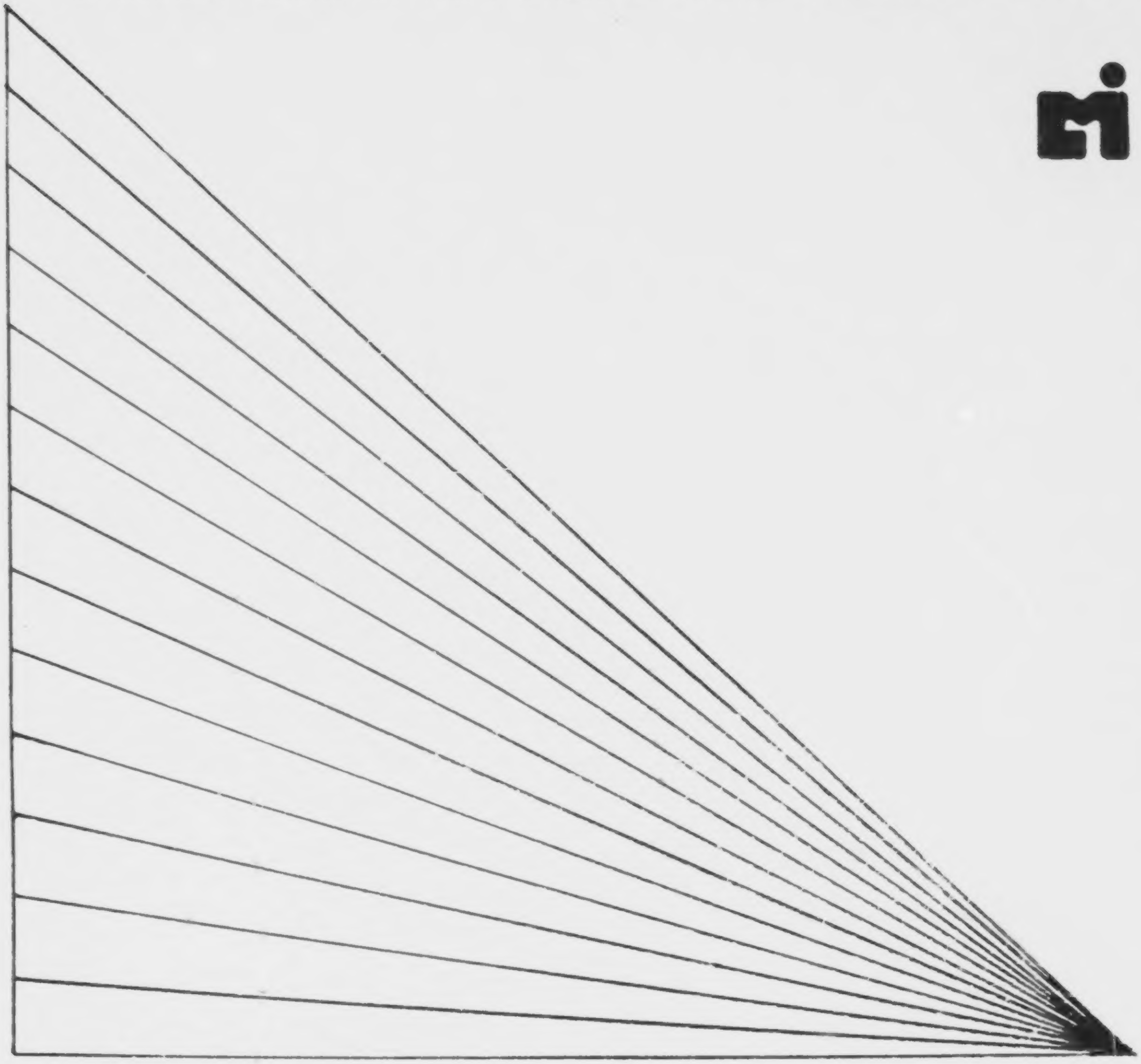
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

5/30/84

S3616-1 A

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



MARCH, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In March, Maryland's unemployment rate fell to 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force, the lowest rate since October, 1979 and the lowest March rate since 1974. The peak months for unemployment in a year are usually the first months, and here the state is approaching spring with unemployment already at a low level not seen since before the last two recessions. Unemployment averages a decline of 0.5 percentage points between March and April. The March unemployment rate represents a drop of 0.6 percentage points from its February level of 6.2 percent. This follows a relatively small seasonal increase of 1.1 percentage points in January and a record decrease of 0.6 percentage points in February. March's decrease exceeds the average March decline of 0.4 percentage points experienced between 1970 and 1983. Last March the rate also fell by 0.6 percentage points; however, the rate then of 8.2 percent was higher by 2.6 percentage points than this March's rate. For 15 consecutive months, unemployment has been lower than its level the previous year.

The U.S. unemployment rate for March of 8.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down by a lesser 0.3 percentage points than the monthly decrease seen in Maryland. Also, the rate was higher than Maryland's by a whopping 2.5 percentage points. Only for a few months in the last recession was the U.S. rate lower than Maryland's. The gap has widened in the last two months. The U.S. rate's decrease of 2.7 percentage points since last March is close to the improvement in Maryland.

While in February there was a decrease in initial claims filed for unemployment insurance in Maryland but little change in continued claims filed, in March there was a notable decrease in continued claims but no new developments in initial claims. Continued claims declined in most industry groups during March, particularly in construction, agriculture, stone/clay/glass and transportation equipment manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, business services, hotels/lodging places, and government. This corresponds surprisingly well with employment trends during March. There was scattered hiring in manufacturing and substantial seasonal hiring in construction, eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, education, agriculture, hotels/lodging places, and social, amusement/recreation, business, and personal services. Spring hiring began early this year in February, and March represents a strong continuation of that trend. Because the hiring began early, employment gains for March were less than those experienced last March, when recovery from the 1981-1982 recession was just taking off.

After three months of wintertime declines, the state's labor force increased by an estimated 6,061 persons during March. Employment gains of 18,506 outnumbered unemployment decreases of 12,445. The labor force and employment are at record levels for a March. In February, 39 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. Since March, 1983, the state's labor force has increased by an estimated 3,644 persons, with employment gains of 59,208 and unemployment losses of 55,564.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate decreased from 6.9 percent in February to 6.3 percent in March. Employment expanded by 7,756 persons while unemployment fell by 6,118. Hiring was noted especially in agriculture, construction, eating/drinking places, state/local government, and business, amusement/recreation, and health services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 8.1 percent to 7.6 percent. Recalls in construction contributed to a decrease in Carroll County's unemployment rate from 8.1 percent to 6.4 percent. In February, 130 out of 231 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area exhibited an unemployment rate falling from 3.7 percent to 3.2 percent. Employment gains of 5,477 persons outnumbered unemployment declines of 3,526. Although some layoffs were seen in trucking, major seasonal hiring occurred in construction, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, public education, hotels/lodging places, agriculture, and business and amusement/recreation services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 10.7 percent in February to 9.7 percent in March, as employment expanded by 1,651 persons and unemployment contracted by 1,483. Employment gains were scattered in construction and other industry groups. The March rates ranged from 5.9 percent in Frederick up to 15.1 percent in Garrett.

Unemployment in the two Southern Maryland counties contracted from 9.0 percent in February to 7.8 percent in March. The Eastern Shore's unemployment receded from 10.3 percent to 9.5 percent. The rate especially dropped in the highly seasonal Worcester County, from 16.8 percent to 13.8 percent. In both areas, hiring was noted during March in construction, wholesale trade, and eating/drinking places.

Statewide, unemployment ranged in March from 2.7 percent in Montgomery County up to 22.0 percent in Somerset County. Only Montgomery had a rate less than 3 percent and only Somerset had a rate exceeding 20 percent. Rates still come to 10 percent or more in the Western Maryland counties of Allegany, Garrett, and Washington; the Southern Maryland county of Calvert; and the Eastern Shore counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. Between February and March, unemployment rates dropped in all counties except Cecil and Dorchester, whose rates were unchanged.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring hiring started early in Maryland, beginning in February rather than March. So even if the gain in employment is less this March than last March, the total hiring during this February and March exceeds that two-month growth a year ago. Nonagricultural payroll employment swelled by 20,200 jobs during this March, less than the addition of 25,700 during last March. However, this February's early hiring of 12,400 workers compares with an employment reduction of 7,700 during February, 1983. This March's employment total of 1,720,100 represents a record level for March, just as the February total was a February record. For the 15th consecutive month, employment exceeds its level a year ago, increasing between March of 1983 and 1984 by 47,600 jobs.

Manufacturing employment increased by 1,300 jobs during this March, slightly less than the 1,500 job addition during last March. Both periods exhibited scattered small gains among the industry categories. The most sizable gain during this March was 400 jobs in transportation equipment, mainly in ship/boat building/repair. There were also increases of 300 jobs each in stone/clay/glass products and nonelectrical machinery and of 200 jobs in chemicals/allied products. Last March, the largest changes were the hiring of 700 in transportation equipment and the layoffs of 900 in primary metals. Hiring this March follows layoffs totaling 1,800 jobs during December and January and the hiring of 1,000 during February. This March represents the 7th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago, exceeding last March's level by 5,800 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last March, 7 have decreased, and 2 have remained constant. The main growth industries are electric/electronic equipment (+3,500), nonelectrical machinery (+2,500), and printing/publishing (+1,300). The main declining industries are primary metals (-1,500) and food processing (-1,100).

Nonmanufacturing's seasonal expansion by 18,900 jobs during this March is much less than the addition of 24,200 during last March, when strong recovery from the recent recession was underway. Yet during February, 11,400 jobs were added, compared with a loss of 8,600 jobs during last February. This March, there was slower seasonal hiring as compared with last March in construction, trade, and services. Employment in state government and finance/insurance/real estate increased by more during this March. Local government expanded by the same amount in both periods. Nonmanufacturing employment is higher this March than a year ago for the 15th consecutive month, rising above last March's level by 41,800 jobs. Since last March, 13,900 jobs have been added in trade, 13,000 in services, 8,800 in construction, 2,300 in local government, 2,100 in state government, 900 in communications/public utilities, and 500 in federal government.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Trade employment swelled by 5,900 jobs between February and March, with 1,400 of that gain in wholesale and 4,500 in retail trade. By far, the most jobs were added in the highly seasonal industry in eating/drinking places. Last March, more widespread seasonal hiring caused a larger expansion of 8,000 jobs in trade. Between December, 1983 and February, 1984, seasonal layoffs of 22,600 were noted, less than the loss of 24,400 during that period the year before. The service industry added 4,600 jobs during this March with the completion of seasonal hiring at private colleges and universities (+500) and the beginning of seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places and in agricultural, social, amusement/recreation, business, and personal services. Last March, a more extensive hiring of 7,700 was seen, particularly greater in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/recreation, business, and health services. This February, services had swelled by 3,600 jobs, while employment was still declining in February, 1983 by 1,200. Seasonal recalls boosted construction jobs by 3,600 during this March, slightly less than the increase of 3,900 last March. However, this February's early recalls of 1,600 compare with a loss of 1,900 during a cold February, 1983 when interest rates were higher. The hiring of 2,100 persons by local boards of education and community colleges and the higher of 400 by city and county governments expanded local government jobs by 2,500 during this March, the same as last March's gain. State government employment increased by 1,600 during this March. State agencies added 500 jobs, while public colleges and universities became fully staffed for the spring semester with the addition of 1,100 jobs. Only 700 jobs were added in state government last March. Finance/insurance/real estate gained 900 jobs during this March in banking and real estate.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the March nonagricultural payroll employment amounted to 945,000 jobs, representing 55 percent of jobs statewide. The area's employment expanded by 9,500 jobs between February and March, accounting for only 47 percent of the statewide gain. Since last March, total employment has expanded by 17,800 jobs, accounting for an even smaller 37 percent of the state's increase. Baltimore's manufacturing employment increased slightly by 600 jobs during this March, the largest increase being 300 jobs in the transportation equipment industry. Nonmanufacturing employment advanced by 8,900 jobs. Trade and construction added 2,300 jobs each, services 1,900, state and local government 1,500, and transportation 500. While the area comprised 64 percent of the statewide March hiring in construction, it represented only about 40 percent of the state's growth in trade, services, and state/local government.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $1.22 between February and March to $376.88. Average weekly hours were unchanged at February's level of 40.7 hours, while average hourly earnings receded by 3 cents to $9.26. The average workweek increased by at least one hour in two industry categories, while decreasing in five. Three industries enjoyed hourly earnings increases of at least 5 cents, and seven industries suffered hourly earnings decreases. The largest changes were the gain in hourly earnings of 26 cents in nonelectrical machinery and the loss of 32 cents in fabricated metals. Hourly earnings decreased statewide mostly due to less overtime work and also the hiring of lower paid workers, less business, and lower incentive pay. Average workweeks for March ranged from 35.1 hours in apparel/textile products up to 44.4 hours in stone/clay/glass products. Average hourly earnings varied from $5.13 in leather/leather products up to $13.36 in primary metals. Since March, 1983, average weekly earnings have increased overall by 6.0 percent or $21.47, faster than the 4.7 percent inflation rate for prices of consumer items. The average workweek has lengthened over the year by 0.9 hours.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings declined by $5.41 between February and March to $399.90. Average weekly hours contracted by 0.3 hours to 41.1, while average hourly earnings decreased by 6 cents to $9.73. Still, the area's workweek and earnings average higher levels than experienced statewide. Since last March, average weekly earnings have risen by $18.12 or 4.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for March, 1984 declined 11.9 percent from the previous month. Continued claims were down 12.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 6.4 percent, and the amount of payments declined 7.2 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased less than one percent to $129.05.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 5.4 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 1.3 percent and continued claims rose 2.0 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 14.8 percent, continued claims declined 16.3 percent, weeks compensated were down 6.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 7.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 1.2 percent to $121.87.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.2 percent between February and March to 307.3. Expressed at an annual rate, the inflation rate is 2.7 percent. Gasoline prices increased. Since last March, the prices of consumer goods have risen by 4.7 percent. During this February, prices had risen at a faster 0.5 percent. Prices of food and beverages registered essentially no change during March, as the index reached 294.3. Since last March, those prices have been inflated by 3.9 percent. In March, sharp declines in the prices of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and fresh fruit were noted. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's index for all items climbed to 310.4 during March, increasing by 0.9 percent from January and by 6.0 percent from last March. At 294.1, the area's index for food and beverages had been inflated by 0.7 percent from January and 5.4 percent from last March.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MARCH 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH 1983
MARYLAND	2,199,540	2,193,479	2,075,937	2,057,431	123,603	136,048	5.6	6.2	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,072,604	1,070,966	1,004,959	997,203	67,645	73,763	6.3	6.9	9.3
BALTIMORE CITY	393,593	392,659	363,693	360,886	29,900	31,773	7.6	8.1	10.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,433	180,224	171,394	170,071	9,039	10,153	5.0	5.6	6.9
BALTIMORE	321,938	321,313	303,063	300,725	18,875	20,588	5.9	6.4	9.5
CARROLL	47,585	48,094	44,542	44,198	3,043	3,896	6.4	8.1	9.8
HARFORD	72,258	72,171	67,457	66,936	4,801	5,235	6.6	7.3	9.5
HOWARD	56,797	56,505	54,810	54,387	1,987	2,118	3.5	3.7	5.1
D. C. AREA	807,714	805,763	781,775	776,298	25,939	29,465	3.2	3.7	4.6
CHARLES	44,841	44,827	43,189	42,887	1,652	1,940	3.7	4.3	5.4
MONTGOMERY	353,129	351,807	343,761	341,352	9,368	10,455	2.7	3.0	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	409,744	409,129	394,825	392,059	14,919	17,070	3.6	4.2	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,723	145,555	131,617	129,966	14,106	15,589	9.7	10.7	13.9
ALLEGANY	35,411	35,517	31,157	30,936	4,254	4,581	12.0	12.9	14.2
FREDERICK	45,899	45,729	43,204	42,534	2,695	3,195	5.9	7.0	10.0
GARRETT	12,015	12,025	10,205	10,073	1,810	1,952	15.1	16.2	23.3
WASHINGTON	52,398	52,284	47,051	46,423	5,347	5,861	10.2	11.2	15.0
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,685	30,421	28,283	27,691	2,402	2,730	7.8	9.0	11.3
CALVERT	11,687	11,574	10,521	10,259	1,166	1,315	10.0	11.4	14.7
ST. MARY'S	18,998	18,847	17,762	17,432	1,236	1,415	6.5	7.5	9.2
EASTERN SHORE	142,815	140,772	129,303	126,273	13,512	14,499	9.5	10.3	12.6
CAROLINE	8,467	8,238	7,564	7,276	903	962	10.7	11.7	14.3
CECIL	30,991	30,710	28,232	27,978	2,759	2,732	8.9	8.9	11.4
DORCHESTER	15,789	15,508	13,828	13,591	1,961	1,917	12.4	12.4	15.5
KENT	7,929	7,598	7,260	6,937	669	661	8.4	8.7	12.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,928	9,612	9,122	8,747	806	865	8.1	9.0	10.6
SOMERSET	7,251	7,187	5,658	5,456	1,593	1,731	22.0	24.1	25.5
TALBOT	16,877	16,685	16,230	15,824	647	861	3.8	5.2	5.5
WICOMICO	30,780	30,702	28,650	28,369	2,130	2,333	6.9	7.6	10.9
WORCESTER	14,803	14,532	12,759	12,095	2,044	2,437	13.8	16.8	17.0
UNITED STATES[2]	111,828,000	111,368,000	102,770,000	101,961,000	9,057,000	9,407,000	8.1	8.4	10.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1720.1	1699.9	1672.5	945.0	935.5	927.2
Manufacturing	215.0	213.7	209.2	142.3	141.7	138.6
Durable Goods	117.0	115.8	111.4	84.0	83.3	81.0
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.4	4.8
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.8	21.3	18.2	18.1	19.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.5	6.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.1	15.9	11.3	11.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	38.9	35.5	27.6	27.6	25.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	25.0	19.7	19.6	18.8
Electronic components and accessories	2.8	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.6	12.2	12.9	9.0	8.7	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.0	97.9	97.8	58.3	58.4	57.6
Food and kindred products	22.9	22.9	24.0	11.4	11.3	11.8
Meat products	5.7	5.8	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	14.1	14.0	8.8	9.0	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	3.0	3.0	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.4	7.5	7.6	7.0
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.1	24.9	13.9	13.8	13.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.0	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.5	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.5	13.2	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.8	8.8	9.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT[1]
(in thousands)
MARCH 1984
(Continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1505.1	1486.2	1463.3	802.7	793.8	788.6
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	96.4	92.8	87.6	45.6	43.3	42.0
Transportation and public utilities	86.5	86.5	85.2	57.4	56.7	56.7
Railroad transportation	6.9	7.0	6.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	39.1	38.7	23.8	23.3	23.9
Trucking & warehousing	23.6	24.1	21.9	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.5	4.1	5.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.5	40.4	39.6	28.6	28.5	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.7	26.6	25.6	19.2	19.1	18.5
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	419.2	413.3	405.3	220.6	218.3	216.0
Wholesale trade	97.1	95.7	91.7	55.7	55.4	54.9
Retail trade	322.1	317.6	313.6	164.9	162.9	161.1
General merchandise stores	41.5	41.1	40.3	20.9	20.7	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.3	95.4	95.9	59.0	58.8	58.9
Banking	24.1	23.8	24.0	14.3	14.3	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.7	13.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.4	19.4	19.6	14.8	14.8	14.9
Services	407.1	402.5	394.1	215.4	213.5	210.6
Health services	111.3	111.4	109.9	67.8	68.0	67.2
Private hospitals	58.3	58.3	58.0	39.5	39.5	39.4
Educational services	27.6	27.0	26.1	20.4	20.0	19.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.9	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	15.2	14.7	14.4	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.7	20.6	20.2	7.0	6.9	6.6
Total government	398.4	394.5	393.5	204.6	203.1	204.3
Total federal government	129.7	129.9	129.2	52.9	52.9	53.7
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.8	42.8	41.4	19.0	18.9	19.1
U. S. Postal service	13.4	13.4	13.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Other federal government	73.5	73.7	74.8	26.9	27.0	27.8
Total state and local government	268.7	264.6	264.3	151.7	150.2	150.6
Total state government	87.8	86.2	85.7	58.5	57.6	57.5
Public universities & colleges	30.1	29.0	29.3	8.9	8.3	8.5
Non-education	57.7	57.2	56.4	49.6	49.3	49.0
Total local government	180.9	178.4	178.6	93.2	92.6	93.1
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	115.4	113.3	113.8	56.1	55.8	56.5
Non-education	65.5	65.1	64.8	37.1	36.8	36.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
MANUFACTURING	$376.88	$378.10	$355.41	40.7	40.7	39.8	$9.26	$9.29	$8.93
DURABLE GOODS	429.00	430.86	402.46	42.1	42.2	40.9	10.19	10.21	9.84
Lumber and wood products	258.45	265.85	256.03	39.7	40.9	38.5	6.51	6.50	6.65
Furniture and fixtures	268.00	271.61	257.18	40.3	40.6	40.5	6.65	6.69	6.35
Stone, clay and glass products	401.82	386.38	379.01	44.4	42.6	42.3	9.05	9.07	8.96
Primary metal industries	574.48	583.25	512.41	43.0	43.3	40.7	13.36	13.47	12.59
Fabricated metal products	368.34	393.54	374.88	40.7	42.0	41.7	9.05	9.37	8.99
Machinery except electrical	444.79	432.79	376.91	42.2	42.1	39.8	10.54	10.28	9.47
Electric and electronic equipment	367.22	367.65	357.01	42.9	43.0	42.4	8.56	8.55	8.42
Transportation equipment	496.13	491.62	474.56	40.8	40.9	40.7	12.16	12.02	11.66
Instruments and related products	322.48	325.75	292.95	38.9	39.2	37.8	8.29	8.31	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	267.84	277.50	247.46	37.2	37.5	37.1	7.20	7.40	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	321.87	322.97	308.44	39.3	39.1	38.7	8.19	8.26	7.97
Food and kindred products	317.19	302.44	279.70	40.1	37.9	37.9	7.91	7.98	7.38
Apparel and other textile products	213.76	214.17	203.35	35.1	35.4	35.0	6.09	6.05	5.81
Paper and allied products	332.92	335.71	312.35	40.6	41.6	40.2	8.20	8.07	7.77
Printing and publishing	367.99	373.45	367.09	38.9	38.5	38.6	9.46	9.70	9.51
Chemicals and allied products	417.13	439.13	423.15	41.3	42.8	42.4	10.10	10.26	9.98
Rubber and misc. plastic products	308.90	311.01	301.39	42.2	42.2	41.4	7.32	7.37	7.28
Leather and leather products	199.56	208.59	175.63	38.9	40.9	33.2	5.13	5.10	5.29

Covers an estimated 146,400 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83	MAR. '84	FEB. '84	MAR. '83
MANUFACTURING	$399.90	$405.31	$381.78	41.1	41.4	40.4	$9.73	$9.79	$9.45
DURABLE GOODS	454.53	461.16	428.86	42.4	42.7	41.0	10.72	10.80	10.46
Stone, clay and glass products	441.46	407.88	402.99	45.7	42.8	43.1	9.66	9.53	9.35
Primary metal industries	581.95	590.78	512.91	43.3	43.6	41.0	13.44	13.55	12.51
Fabricated metal products	388.31	412.73	399.89	42.3	43.4	43.8	9.18	9.51	9.13
Machinery except electrical	422.81	416.42	355.85	44.6	44.3	40.3	9.48	9.40	8.83
Electric and electronic equipment	380.89	407.15	399.81	41.0	42.5	43.6	9.29	9.58	9.17
Transportation equipment	514.96	512.78	490.02	40.2	40.6	40.1	12.81	12.63	12.22
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	248.88	253.18	222.63	36.6	36.8	36.2	6.80	6.88	6.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.41	332.33	319.56	39.4	39.8	39.5	8.31	8.35	8.09
Food and kindred products	381.71	379.22	345.20	41.0	41.4	40.0	9.31	9.16	8.63
Apparel and other textile products	227.10	227.10	210.18	35.1	35.1	34.4	6.47	6.47	6.11
Paper and allied products	292.73	299.71	273.78	40.6	41.8	40.5	7.21	7.17	6.76
Printing and publishing	337.31	340.75	346.99	38.2	37.2	38.9	8.83	9.16	8.92
Chemicals & allied products	437.60	458.81	475.02	41.4	43.0	43.5	10.57	10.67	10.92
Rubber & misc. plastic products	282.56	286.52	265.02	42.3	42.7	42.0	6.68	6.71	6.31

Covers an estimated 95,000 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
Total Initial Claims	16,354	18,555	24,244	9,200	10,804	13,515
Total Continued Claims	169,001	194,001	300,629	91,733	109,642	179,645
Total Weeks Compensated	171,841	183,548	282,226	95,192	101,516	163,492
Total Amount of Payments	$22,176,077	$23,904,991	$33,326,962	$11,601,142	$12,519,768	$19,693,565
Average Weekly Payment	$129.05	$130.24	$118.09	$121.87	$123.33	$120.46

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	254	241	313
Total Continued Claims	2,479	2,482	3,425
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	231	234	320
Total Continued Claims	1,548	1,517	2,761

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	556.3	550.3	532.5
Manufacturing*	27.2	27.0	25.0
Printing and publishing	7.9	8.0	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.4	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	529.1	523.3	507.5
Construction	39.0	38.4	33.7
Transportation and public utilities*	15.7	16.2	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.8	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade*	139.3	138.4	135.9
General merchandise stores	14.8	14.9	14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.4	29.0	29.5
Banking	6.4	6.2	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.0	4.3
Services and mining*	152.8	150.3	144.0
Private educational services	5.0	4.9	5.0
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.8	17.4
Total government	152.9	151.0	149.7
Total federal government	72.6	72.7	71.1
Total state & local government	80.3	78.3	78.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	109.2	107.8	107.4
Manufacturing	23.0	22.7	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.8
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.7	4.6	3.4
Other manufacturing	12.3	12.1	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	86.2	85.1	84.3
Construction	5.6	5.2	5.8
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	7.1	7.0
Railroad	1.8	1.8	1.8
Transportation exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.4	26.1	26.0
Wholesale trade	5.2	5.2	5.2
Retail trade*	21.2	20.9	20.8
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.3	21.2	20.9
Health services	8.2	8.2	8.1
Educational services	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total government	22.3	22.0	21.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.2	18.9	18.2
State government	4.7	4.6	3.9
Local government	14.5	14.3	14.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	113.4	110.8	109.1
Manufacturing	22.5	22.4	22.2
Food & kindred products*	7.9	8.0	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.5	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.8	1.9	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.0	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	90.9	88.4	86.9
Construction	7.2	6.5	6.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	7.0	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.0	27.4	27.1
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.3	20.0	20.0
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.8	23.8	23.0
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	19.0	19.0	18.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
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ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MARCH 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1984	FEBRUARY 1984	MARCH 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	430.1	428.0
Manufacturing	54.7	54.5	56.1
Durable Goods*	22.0	21.7	23.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	2.9	2.5
Primary metal industries	5.6	5.6	6.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.3	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	0.9	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.4	4.3
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.4	4.3
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.8	33.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.5	5.6	5.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.5
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.6	8.5
Commercial printing	3.4	3.3	3.1
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	380.3	375.6	371.9
Construction	15.2	13.7	14.3
Transportation & public utilities*	34.5	34.0	35.1
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	10.9	10.5	12.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.2	4.8
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.7	20.6	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.0	92.8	90.3
Wholesale trade	29.0	28.7	28.4
Retail trade	65.0	64.1	61.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	39.1	39.2
Banking	11.3	11.3	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.8	9.7	10.1
Services & mining*	117.4	116.5	113.1
Health services	38.2	38.2	37.8
Educational services	14.6	14.3	13.8
Social services	6.0	6.0	5.8
Misc. services	5.1	5.0	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.4	2.4	2.3
Total government	80.0	79.5	79.9
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.3
Total state & local government	66.3	65.8	65.6
Total state government	29.2	28.9	28.3
Total local government	37.1	36.9	37.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

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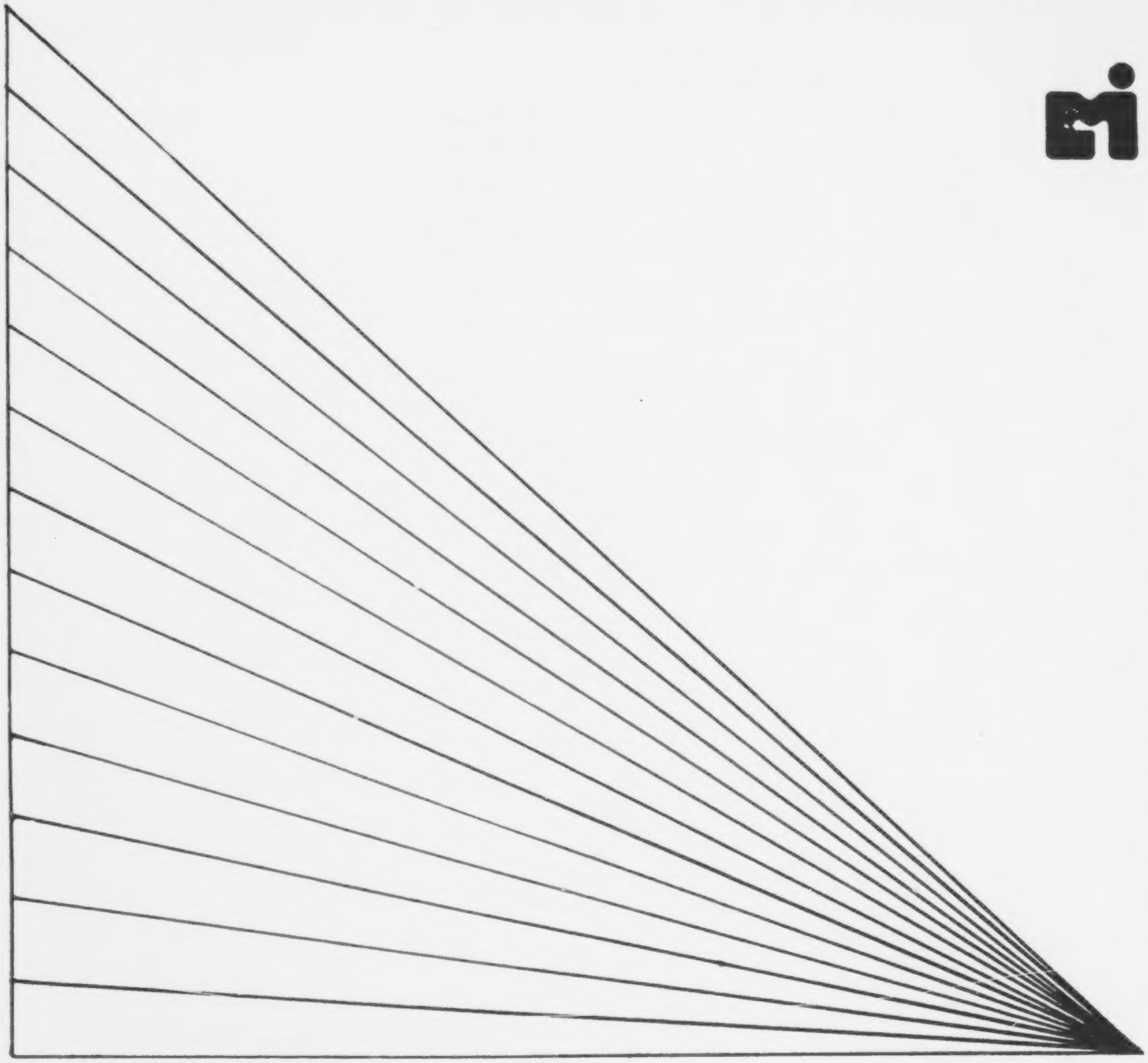
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



APRIL, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET Pub/R&A 4061
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Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

* Maryland's April unemployment rate of 5.1 percent is the lowest since October, 1978 and the lowest April rate since 1974.

* The rate is down by 0.5 percentage points from March and by 2.2 percentage points from last April.

* During April, the civilian labor force increased by an estimated 9,329 persons, as employment gains of 18,936 outnumbered unemployment losses of 9,607.

* The state's 1,734,900 nonagricultural payroll jobs represent the highest employment since July, 1981. Jobs increased by 17,700 during April.

* Seasonal hiring was strong during April in construction, trucking, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and local government. Layoffs were noted in transportation equipment and apparel/textile manufacturing, general merchandise stores, colleges and universities, and federal and state government.

* Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries grew by $6.80 during April to $384.09. Average weekly hours were lengthened by 0.6 hours to 41.3, while average hourly earnings increased by 3 cents to $9.30.

* The U.S. consumer price index for all items was up by 0.5 percent from March and by 4.5 percent from last April.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate continues downward, falling from 5.6 percent in March to 5.1 percent in April. Claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased, particularly in agriculture, construction, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, business services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food processing, stone/clay/glass products, and primary metals. Seasonal hiring was evident in construction, trucking, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, local government, and agribusiness. Layoffs did occur as model changeovers began in transportation equipment manufacturing and as plants temporarily shut down in apparel and textile production. Other job reductions were noted at general merchandise stores, colleges and universities, and federal and state government.

THIS April's unemployment rate is the lowest since October, 1978 and the lowest rate for an April since 1974. Last April, unemployment was 7.3 percent, higher by 2.2 percentage points than currently.

UNEMPLOYMENT has fared very well so far this year, increasing during January by less than in recent years and falling since January by more than average. Although the 0.5 drop in the unemployment rate between March and April is less than last April's fall of 0.9 percentage points, it equals the average April decline experienced since 1970. Since this January, the rate has contracted by 1.7 percentage points. This equals the decline in 1983, when recovery from the 1981-1982 recession was just taking off. However, it is substantially greater than the average 0.8 decrease for January through April. In May the rate may drop even further. Previously, it has averaged a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from April.

THE U. S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) is 7.6 percent for April. It equaled Maryland's 0.5 percentage point reduction from March. For the 27th consecutive month, the U. S. rate is higher than Maryland's, in April by 2.5 percentage points. Since January the U. S. rate has fallen 1.2 percentage points, somewhat less than Maryland's; although it has dropped by 2.4 percentage points from last April, somewhat more than Maryland's. In March, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

BETWEEN March and April, Maryland's civilian labor force increased by an estimated 9,329 persons, as employment gains of 18,936 outnumbered unemployment losses of 9,607. This is the second month that the labor force has increased; although last year the labor force expanded by four times as much in March and April. The April employment of an estimated 2,092,177 persons is the highest for an April on record. During April, 1983, the labor force increased by more than this April, with greater gains in employment and larger losses in unemployment. In fact, the labor force has declined by 5,188 persons since last April, after 18 months of increases over a year ago. Employment has expanded by 43,918 persons over the year, for the 19th month of expansion over the previous year. Unemployment is lower than a year ago for the 16th consecutive month, falling below last April's level by 49,106 persons.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

ALL Maryland counties showed lower unemployment rates in April than March except for a small increase in Queen Anne's County and no change in Baltimore County. April unemployment rates ranged from 2.4 percent in Montgomery County up to 20.2 percent in Somerset County. Only Allegany and Garrett counties in Western Maryland and Dorchester and Somerset counties on the Eastern Shore had rates exceeding 10 percent. All three counties in the Washington, D.C. suburbs, Howard County in the Baltimore area, and Talbot County on the Eastern Shore had rates lower than 4 percent.

THE lowest unemployment statewide is found in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, where the rate fell from 3.2 percent in March to 3.0 percent in April. Employment expanded by 5,275 persons while unemployment dropped by 1,896. Hiring was noted in construction, trucking, trade, health services, and agribusiness. General merchandise stores and federal government did record layoffs.

WESTERN Maryland has the highest unemployment statewide. However, unemployment dropped from 9.5 percent in March to 8.4 percent in April. Employment rose by 1,741 as unemployment fell by 1,693 persons. There was hiring in construction, manufacturing, and eating and drinking places. The unemployment rate decreased by over a full percentage point in Allegany, Frederick, and Garrett counties.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment turned down from 6.3 percent in March to 5.9 percent in April. Employment gains of 7,344 persons outnumbered unemployment losses of 4,195. More jobs were available in construction, services, trade, and local government. Layoffs were reported in state government and transportation equipment manufacturing. In March, 141 out of 225 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area. Baltimore City had the area's highest unemployment rate, but it decreased from 7.5 percent in March to 7.0 percent in April. Construction recalls contributed to a sizable decrease in Carroll County's rate from 6.2 percent to 4.8 percent.

SOUTHERN Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 percent in March to 6.8 percent in April. On the Eastern Shore, the rate declined from 9.3 percent to 8.1 perecent. The rate fell by at least a full percentage point in Calvert, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties due to recalls in construction, food processing, and agribusiness. Worcester County also saw employment growth at hotels/lodging places, eating/drinking places, and amusement/recreation services as the resort area began to gear up for the tourist season. This gave Worcester the largest drop in unemployment statewide, from 13.6 percent to 8.5 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

APRIL'S total of 1,734,900 nonagricultural payroll jobs is the highest employment since July, 1981, before the depths of the 1981-1982 recession. Employment totals for this February, March, and April are each all-time records for those months. The April employment is higher by 41,200 jobs than last April and marks the 16th consecutive month of greater employment than a year ago. However, the over-the-year increase has been declining recently. Since January, employment has swelled by 47,400 jobs, far more than the gain of 39,200 between January and April, 1983. Yet, the hiring in both March and April was less than in 1983. Jobs increased by 17,700 during this April, less than the hiring totaling 21,200 last April.

SEASONAL hiring was strong this April in construction, trucking, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and local government. However, jobs were reduced in transportation equipment and apparel/textiles manufacturing and at general merchandise stores, colleges and universities, and federal and state governmental agencies. A net loss this April of 800 jobs in manufacturing industries compares with an increase of 800 last April. Nonmanufacturing industries' gain of 18,500 jobs this April is less substantial than the gain of 20,400 last April. Transportation, services, and local government showed less hiring than a year ago. Federal and state government subsided as compared with no change or an increase during last April. However, hiring was more rapid than last April in construction, trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.

MANUFACTURING lost 800 jobs during April after gaining 2,000 between January and March. Even though 400 jobs were added during April in ship/boat building/repair, the transportation equipment industry lost a total of 1,100 jobs during model changeovers. Temporary shutdowns cost 500 jobs in apparel/textiles. Since last April, manufacturing employment has expanded by 3,900 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased and 8 have decreased in employment over the year. The major growth industries are electric/electronic equipment (+3,100), nonelectrical machinery (+2,600), and printing/publishing (+1,400). Still declining are the industries of primary metals and transportation equipment (losing 1,400 jobs each) and food processing (-1,300).

NONMANUFACTURING employment has swelled by 46,200 jobs since January, with 18,500 of that increase coming in April. Last year, a lesser 36,000 jobs were added during that three-month period but a greater 20,400 in April alone. Since last April, nonmanufacturing employment has grown by 37,300 jobs. The yearly gains are concentrated in trade (+15,000), construction (+10,600), and services (+10,400).

SEASONAL hiring proceeded throughout trade during April, except for a 1,000 job reduction by general merchandise stores. An estimated 1,100 jobs were added in wholesale and 7,300 in retail trade. Hiring was especially evident at eating and drinking places. Last April, general slower hiring in retail trade resulted in a lesser growth in total trade of 6,900 jobs. This year employment has swelled since February by 13,900 jobs, less than last year's two-month hiring pace of 14,900 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONSTRUCTION is booming this spring. An estimated 6,800 jobs were gained this April and 11,700 have been added since January. Spring hiring was much slower in 1983, when 6,700 jobs were added between January and April and 4,700 in April alone. This April's employment total is the highest since September, 1981.

ANOTHER highly seasonal industry, services, has expanded by 9,600 jobs since January, somewhat less than the gain of 10,500 jobs between January and April, 1983. During this April, layoffs by private colleges and universities and in business services were outnumbered by continued spring hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agricultural services which resulted in a net growth of 1,600 jobs for services. Last April, more extensive hiring in amusement/recreation services, contributed to a larger addition of 4,000 jobs.

HIRING in trucking during April disturbed the transportation industry's recent stability with the addition of 1,700 jobs. Local government expanded by 1,000 jobs as both local boards of education and city and county governments engaged in limited hiring. Scattered hiring by insurance carriers, insurance agents and brokers, and real estate firms boosted the employment total for finance/insurance/real estate by 1,000 jobs during April. The only negative trends were the monthly drop of 1,400 jobs in state government and 600 in federal government.

THE Baltimore Metropolitan Area's employment represented 55 percent of statewide employment in April. The area comprised a lesser 43 percent of statewide job growth during April, when 7,600 jobs were added in the area. Baltimore accounts for an even smaller 34 percent of the state's employment growth since last April, as the area has added only 14,000 jobs. Following statewide trends, the area saw layoffs between this March and April in state government and transportation equipment manufacturing. The area's seasonal hiring in construction, services, and local government was also comparable with that seen statewide. However, a good proportion of the state's April hiring in trucking and trade occurred outside the Baltimore area.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries swelled by $6.80 between March and April to $384.09. Average weekly hours were lengthened by 0.6 hours to 41.3, while average hourly earnings increased by 3 cents to $9.30. Out of 17 published industry categories, the workweek noticeably increased in 5 and decreased in 2 over the month, and the hourly earnings significantly rose in 7 and fell in 4. Many firms benefited from seasonal increases, more business, more overtime work, and longer scheduled workweeks. Hourly earnings did drop by 61 cents in transportation equipment. The most dramatic increase in hourly earnings was that of 40 cents in fabricated metals. The April workweeks ranged from 36.5 hours in apparel/textiles up to 45.0 hours in stone/clay/glass products. Average hourly earnings ranged from

HOURS AND EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

$5.10 in leather/leather products up to $13.54 in primary metals. Since last April, the average workweek in manufacturing has expanded by 1.4 hours and average weekly earnings have jumped by $26.59 or 7.4 percent. Prices of consumer goods have increased by a lesser 4.5 percent nationwide over the year.

AT $405.15 for April, the average weekly earnings of production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area are higher than statewide. The weekly earnings had increased by $2.21 from March and by $23.92 or 6.3 percent since last April. From March to April, average weekly hours had edged up by 0.1 hours to 41.3 and average hourly earnings by 3 cents to $9.81.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for April, 1984 were up 21.5 percent. Large layoffs in the transportation equipment and optical goods industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were down 9.3 percent, weeks compensated declined 20.9 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 21.1 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $128.85.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 2.0 percent and continued claims decreased 4.2 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 10.0 percent and continued claims declined 12.0 percent.

FOR the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up 26.1 percent, continued claims decreased 8.1 percent, weeks compensated declined 18.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 17.3 percent. The average weekly payment was up 1.1 percent to $123.23.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

THE U. S. consumer price index for all items, as announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, reached 308.8 in April, up by 0.5 percent from March and by 4.5 percent from last April. In March, the monthly inflation rate was a lesser 0.2 percent. If April's monthly increase held for a year, it would translate into a 5.9 percent inflation rate. The index means that a market basket of goods costing $10 in 1967 now costs $30.88. Prices rose during this April with higher costs of electricity, heating oil, natural gas, gasoline, and used cars. Falling prices in fresh vegetables caused the U. S. index for food and beverages to increase by only 0.1 percent from March and 3.5 percent from last April, to reach a level of 294.5. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of food consumed at home, indexed at 290.7, actually fell by 0.1 percent over the month while rising by 5.1 percent over the year.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

APRIL 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL '83
MARYLAND	2,205,387	2,196,058	2,092,177	2,073,241	113,210	122,817	5.1	5.6	7.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,074,807	1,071,658	1,011,851	1,004,507	62,956	67,151	5.9	6.3	8.3
BALTIMORE CITY	393,791	392,983	366,187	363,529	27,604	29,454	7.0	7.5	9.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,518	180,551	172,569	171,317	7,949	9,234	4.4	5.1	6.3
BALTIMORE	323,905	321,615	305,142	302,927	18,763	18,688	5.8	5.8	8.6
CARROLL	47,091	47,475	44,847	44,522	2,244	2,953	4.8	6.2	7.5
HARFORD	72,437	72,231	67,919	67,427	4,518	4,804	6.2	6.7	8.2
HOWARD	57,063	56,805	55,186	54,786	1,877	2,019	3.3	3.6	4.4
D. C. AREA	809,155	805,776	784,941	779,666	24,214	26,110	3.0	3.2	4.4
CHARLES	44,808	44,725	43,364	43,073	1,444	1,652	3.2	3.7	4.8
MONTGOMERY	353,821	352,329	345,153	342,833	8,668	9,496	2.4	2.7	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	410,527	408,722	396,424	393,760	14,103	14,962	3.4	3.7	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,332	145,284	133,177	131,436	12,155	13,848	8.4	9.5	12.4
ALLEGANY	35,656	35,303	31,992	31,116	3,664	4,187	10.3	11.9	12.9
FREDERICK	45,878	45,779	43,795	43,149	2,083	2,630	4.5	5.7	8.1
GARRETT	11,986	11,974	10,352	10,188	1,634	1,786	13.6	14.9	18.6
WASHINGTON	51,812	52,228	47,038	46,983	4,774	5,245	9.2	10.0	14.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,763	30,691	28,663	28,290	2,100	2,401	6.8	7.8	9.9
CALVERT	11,631	11,674	10,636	10,525	995	1,149	8.6	9.8	13.7
ST. MARY'S	19,132	19,017	18,027	17,765	1,105	1,252	5.8	6.6	7.6
EASTERN SHORE	145,329	142,649	133,545	129,342	11,784	13,307	8.1	9.3	10.6
CAROLINE	8,332	8,446	7,543	7,567	789	879	9.5	10.4	12.2
CECIL	31,468	30,985	28,837	28,239	2,631	2,746	8.4	8.9	10.1
DORCHESTER	15,611	15,758	13,965	13,833	1,646	1,925	10.5	12.2	13.3
KENT	8,227	7,918	7,706	7,262	521	656	6.3	8.3	9.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,089	9,920	9,248	9,122	841	798	8.3	8.0	10.1
SOMERSET	7,508	7,219	5,993	5,658	1,515	1,561	20.2	21.6	24.4
TALBOT	17,252	16,868	16,722	16,238	530	630	3.1	3.7	4.3
WICOMICO	30,555	30,771	28,622	28,661	1,933	2,110	6.3	6.9	9.7
WORCESTER	16,287	14,764	14,909	12,762	1,378	2,002	8.5	13.6	11.1
UNITED STATES[2]	112,152,000	111,828,000	103,628,000	102,770,000	8,525,000	9,057,000	7.6	8.1	10.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND APR. '84	MARYLAND MAR. '84	MARYLAND APR. '83	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] APR. '84	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] MAR. '84	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] APR. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1734.9	1717.2	1693.7	952.7	945.1	938.7
Manufacturing	213.9	214.7	210.0	140.9	142.2	140.0
Durable Goods	116.6	117.1	112.3	83.1	84.0	82.1
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	7.5	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.0
Primary metal industries	19.9	19.8	21.3	18.2	18.2	19.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.0
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.8	8.6	6.4	6.4	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	18.7	18.4	16.1	11.4	11.3	10.6
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.0	39.1	35.9	27.5	27.6	26.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.2	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.4	25.1	19.6	19.7	18.8
Electronic components and accessories	2.8	2.8	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.5	12.6	12.9	7.9	9.0	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	97.3	97.6	97.7	57.8	58.2	57.9
Food and kindred products	22.7	22.7	24.0	11.1	11.3	11.9
Meat products	5.7	5.7	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.5	2.6	2.4	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	14.0	13.8	8.7	8.8	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	3.0	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.8	10.0	9.5	7.3	7.5	7.1
Printing and publishing	26.3	26.1	24.9	14.0	13.9	13.4
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.0	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	10.1	9.3	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.6	13.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	0.9	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.9	8.8	9.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1521.0	1502.5	1483.7	811.8	802.9	798.7
Mining	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	102.9	96.1	92.3	50.0	45.6	43.9
Transportation and public utilities	88.1	86.5	87.3	57.7	57.3	58.7
Railroad transportation	6.9	6.9	7.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	40.8	39.1	40.7	24.2	23.8	25.8
Trucking & warehousing	25.1	23.6	23.0	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.5	4.5	6.7	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.4	40.5	39.6	28.5	28.6	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.6	26.6	25.7	19.2	19.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.9	13.9	9.3	9.4	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	427.2	418.8	412.2	223.7	221.0	218.2
Wholesale trade	98.0	96.9	92.9	55.5	55.7	54.5
Retail trade	329.2	321.9	319.3	168.2	165.3	163.7
General merchandise stores	40.4	41.4	40.4	20.3	20.9	20.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.1	96.1	96.5	59.2	58.9	59.1
Banking	24.1	24.1	24.0	14.4	14.4	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.6	13.7	13.7	8.6	8.7	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.7	19.4	19.7	15.0	14.8	14.9
Services	408.5	406.9	398.1	216.9	215.6	213.4
Health services	111.6	111.4	110.0	67.9	67.8	67.3
Private hospitals	58.0	58.3	58.0	39.3	39.5	39.4
Educational services	26.8	27.6	25.8	19.7	20.4	19.1
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.9	9.7	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.5	15.2	13.9	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	20.9	20.7	20.2	7.1	7.0	6.6
Total government	395.9	396.9	395.6	204.2	204.4	205.3
Total federal government	129.2	129.8	129.2	52.9	52.9	53.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.4	42.8	41.6	19.0	19.0	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.5	13.4	13.0	7.1	7.0	6.8
Other federal government	73.3	73.6	74.6	26.8	26.9	27.7
Total state and local government	266.7	267.1	266.4	151.3	151.5	151.8
Total state government	86.3	87.7	86.3	57.4	58.4	57.9
Public universities & colleges	29.6	30.1	29.7	8.6	8.8	8.7
Non-education	56.7	57.6	56.6	48.8	49.6	49.2
Total local government	180.4	179.4	180.1	93.9	93.1	93.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	114.6	113.9	114.3	56.5	56.0	57.1
Non-education	65.8	65.5	65.8	37.4	37.1	36.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
APRIL 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83
MANUFACTURING	$384.09	$377.29	$357.50	41.3	40.7	39.9	$9.30	$9.27	$8.96
DURABLE GOODS	436.13	429.42	400.25	42.8	42.1	40.8	10.19	10.20	9.81
Lumber and wood products	268.77	263.06	258.34	40.6	40.1	38.5	6.62	6.56	6.71
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	271.35	261.56	42.0	40.2	42.6	6.66	6.75	6.14
Stone, clay and glass products	422.55	400.45	372.77	45.0	44.2	42.7	9.39	9.06	8.73
Primary metal industries	586.28	573.14	505.31	43.3	42.9	40.2	13.54	13.36	12.57
Fabricated metal products	401.10	368.74	379.61	42.4	40.7	41.9	9.46	9.06	9.06
Machinery except electrical	457.36	447.32	381.90	43.6	42.4	40.2	10.49	10.55	9.50
Electric and electronic equipment	365.08	363.38	349.85	42.9	42.7	41.5	8.51	8.51	8.43
Transportation equipment	474.29	495.72	486.79	41.1	40.8	40.6	11.54	12.15	11.99
Instruments and related products	314.57	322.87	294.47	37.9	38.9	38.9	8.30	8.30	7.57
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	278.95	269.14	238.27	39.4	37.8	36.6	7.08	7.12	6.51
NONDURABLE GOODS	328.72	321.05	313.14	39.7	39.2	38.9	8.28	8.19	8.05
Food and kindred products	316.36	317.21	284.21	40.3	39.9	38.2	7.85	7.95	7.44
Apparel and other textile products	220.83	211.84	203.23	36.5	34.9	34.8	6.05	6.07	5.84
Paper and allied products	329.94	329.66	316.16	39.8	40.4	40.9	8.29	8.16	7.73
Printing and publishing	379.85	364.42	380.24	38.8	38.4	38.8	9.79	9.49	9.80
Chemicals and allied products	426.12	426.54	426.28	42.4	42.4	42.5	10.05	10.06	10.03
Rubber and misc. plastic products	320.35	311.10	307.13	43.0	42.5	41.9	7.45	7.32	7.33
Leather and leather products	188.70	199.56	186.95	37.0	38.9	36.3	5.10	5.13	5.15

Covers an estimated 144,400 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

APRIL 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83	APR. '84	MAR. 84	APR. '83	APR. '84	MAR. '84	APR. '83
MANUFACTURING	$405.15	$402.94	$381.23	41.3	41.2	40.6	$9.81	$9.78	$9.39
DURABLE GOODS	459.88	458.58	426.42	42.7	42.5	41.4	10.77	10.79	10.30
Stone, clay and glass products	443.94	439.99	400.77	45.3	45.5	43.8	9.80	9.67	9.15
Primary metal industries	593.45	581.04	508.72	43.7	43.2	40.6	13.58	13.45	12.53
Fabricated metal products	416.11	388.74	404.43	43.3	42.3	44.2	9.61	9.19	9.15
Machinery except electrical	418.57	424.65	351.12	44.2	44.7	39.9	9.47	9.50	8.80
Electric and electronic equipment	399.19	397.16	388.45	41.8	41.5	42.5	9.55	9.57	9.14
Transportation equipment	494.51	514.56	502.74	40.7	40.2	39.9	12.15	12.80	12.60
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	259.46	250.58	229.95	38.9	37.4	36.5	6.67	6.70	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	332.59	328.64	322.34	39.5	39.5	39.6	8.42	8.32	8.14
Food and kindred products	378.10	384.05	360.91	40.7	40.9	41.2	9.29	9.39	8.76
Apparel and other textile products	224.35	225.40	214.49	35.0	35.0	34.1	6.41	6.44	6.29
Paper and allied products	290.12	287.03	266.99	39.1	40.2	40.7	7.42	7.14	6.56
Printing and publishing	347.76	340.10	342.38	37.8	38.0	38.0	9.20	8.95	9.01
Chemicals & allied products	449.40	448.35	475.02	42.8	42.7	43.5	10.50	10.50	10.92
Rubber & misc. plastic products	293.19	282.56	274.35	43.5	42.3	42.8	6.74	6.68	6.41

Covers an estimated 93,000 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
Total Initial Claims	19,862	16,354	23,547	11,605	9,200	12,995
Total Continued Claims	153,351	169,001	228,731	84,287	91,733	137,365
Total Weeks Compensated	135,849	171,841	199,553	77,848	95,192	115,570
Total Amount of Payments	$17,504,526	$22,176,077	$23,383,055	$9,593,036	$11,601,142	$13,787,738
Average Weekly Payment	$128.85	$129.05	$117.18	$123.23	$121.87	$119.30

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	259	254	324
Total Continued Claims	2,374	2,479	1,903
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	208	231	284
Total Continued Claims	1,362	1,548	1,956

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Corrected data.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	556.7	554.2	536.4
Manufacturing*	27.4	27.2	25.0
Printing and publishing	8.1	7.9	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	529.3	527.0	511.4
Construction	39.9	38.8	34.9
Transportation and public utilities*	16.6	15.7	14.8
Trucking and warehousing	7.2	6.4	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.0	139.1	136.9
General merchandise stores	14.3	14.8	14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	29.4	29.3
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.0	4.1	4.2
Services and mining*	152.8	152.3	144.8
Private educational services	5.0	5.0	5.0
Miscellaneous services	17.8	17.7	17.5
Total government	150.5	151.7	150.7
Total federal government	71.6	72.7	71.4
Total state & local government	78.9	79.0	79.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.4	109.1	108.8
Manufacturing	23.0	23.0	22.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.8	2.6
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.8	4.7	3.5
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.3	13.7
Nonmanufacturing	87.4	86.1	85.9
Construction	6.5	5.6	6.5
Transportation & public utilities	7.3	7.1	7.1
Railroad	1.9	1.8	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.8	2.7	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.8	26.4	26.6
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.3	5.4
Retail trade*	21.5	21.1	21.2
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.0	21.2	21.0
Health services	8.2	8.2	8.1
Educational services	1.6	1.5	1.4
Total government	22.3	22.3	21.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.2	19.2	18.2
State government	4.6	4.7	3.9
Local government	14.6	14.5	14.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	116.7	113.5	111.6
Manufacturing	22.9	22.5	22.1
Food & kindred products*	8.2	7.9	8.2
Meat products	4.4	4.4	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.8	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.2	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.8	91.0	89.5
Construction	7.3	7.1	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.9	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.9	28.9	28.7
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	21.1	20.5	20.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.8
Total government	23.8	23.8	22.9
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	19.0	19.0	18.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

APRIL 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL 1984	MARCH 1984	APRIL 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.6	434.7	433.0
Manufacturing	53.0	54.6	56.3
Durable Goods*	20.6	22.0	23.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	2.6
Primary metal industries	5.4	5.6	6.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	0.9	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation equipment	2.3	3.5	4.2
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.4	32.6	33.3
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.3	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.4	5.5	5.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.7	8.6
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.1
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.6	380.1	376.7
Construction	17.6	15.1	14.8
Transportation & public utilities*	34.7	34.5	36.0
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.2	11.0	12.9
Trucking & warehousing	5.4	5.2	5.1
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.7	94.1	91.5
Wholesale trade	29.0	28.8	28.3
Retail trade	65.7	65.3	63.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.4	39.2	39.4
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.8	9.8	10.0
Services & mining*	117.0	117.3	114.8
Health services	38.1	38.2	37.8
Educational services	13.9	14.6	13.4
Social services	6.1	6.3	5.7
Misc. services	5.0	5.1	4.7
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.4	2.4	2.3
Total government	80.2	79.9	80.2
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.3
Total state & local government	66.5	66.2	65.9
Total state government	29.0	29.1	28.6
Total local government	37.5	37.1	37.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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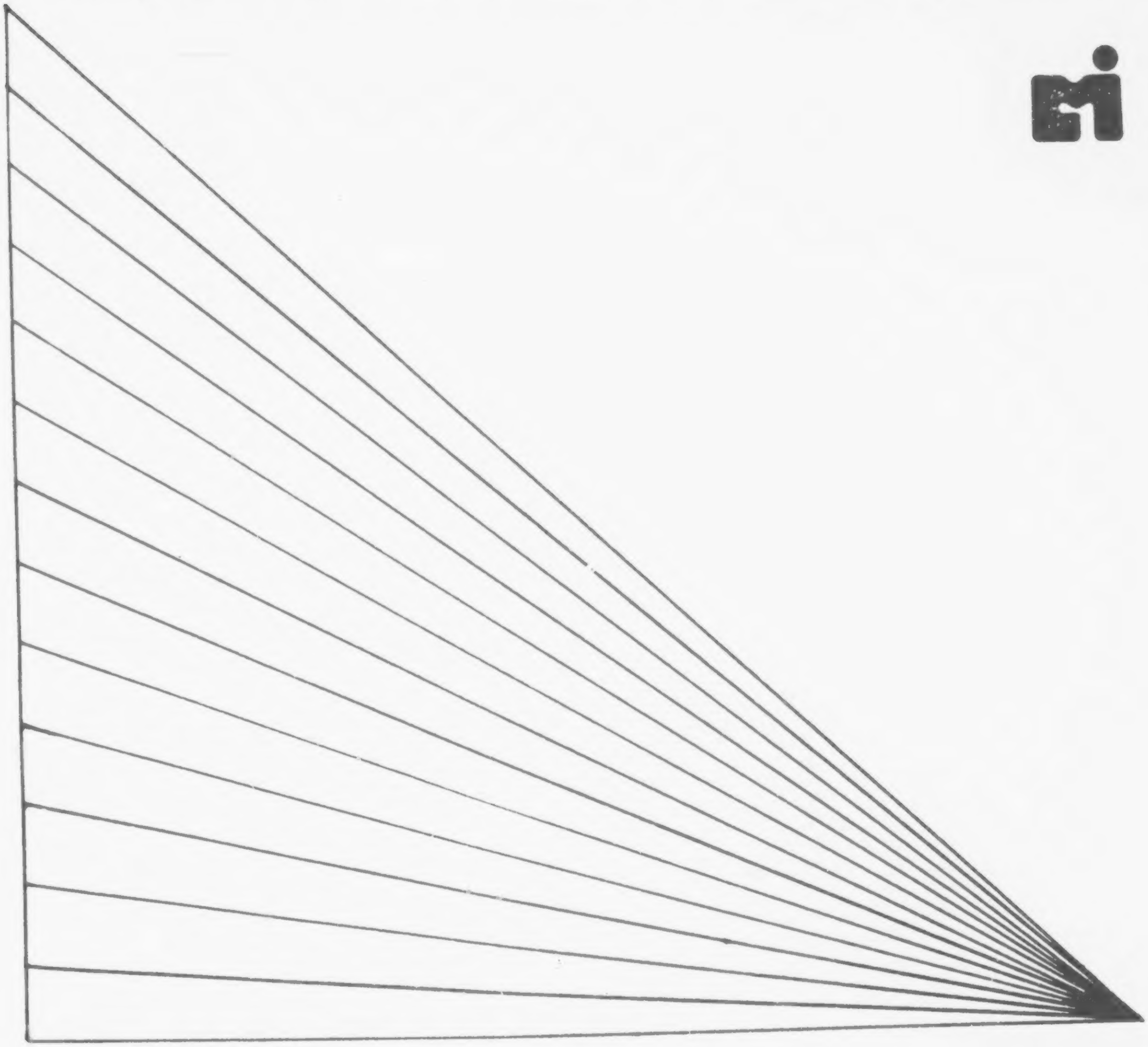
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



MAY, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET Pub/R&A 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 5.1 percent in April to 4.9 percent in May, the first time the rate has been below 5 percent since September, 1978.

*The civilian labor force increased by 17,452 persons during May, with employment up by 21,368 and unemployment down by 3,916. Employment reached a record breaking level. As unemployment has fallen faster than employment has expanded, the labor force has decreased by 4,288 persons since last May.

*May unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.0 percent in Somerset. Nineteen out of the 24 counties had lower rates in May than April.

*Nonagricultural payroll employment was up by 12,700 jobs between April and May. There was hiring in construction, trucking, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, agricultural services, defense agencies, and public colleges and universities. Layoffs were noted in ship and boat building and repair, personal services, public elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges.

*Average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing decreased by $5.17 during May to $377.06. Average weekly hours were reduced by 0.6 hours to 40.5, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $9.31.

*Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased by 15.0 percent between April and May, continued claims by 9.6 percent, weeks compensated by 3.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 3.3 percent.

*Job openings filed by employers with the State Employment Service are continuing to surge while the number of active applicants is leveling out.

*The U.S. consumer price index for all items increased during May by 0.3 percent and from last May by 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN May, Maryland's unemployment rate dropped below 5 percent for the first time since September, 1978. It is the lowest May rate since 1974. Rates below 5 percent were the norm before 1975. Then the 1975 recession hit and before the economy fully recovered, the 1981-1982 recession hit. Now after just one year of recovery, the unemployment rate has returned to its low level of 10 years ago.

MAY's rate of 4.9 percent was down by 0.2 from 5.1 percent in April. Last May the rate receded by a greater 0.5 percentage points. The average decline for May since 1970 has been is 0.3.

THE recovery is already one year old, but it is still proceeding at a steady, strong pace. Since January, the unemployment rate has dropped by 1.9 percentage points. Although this is less than the 2.2 percentage point decline in 1983, it is almost double the average 1.1 decline for that period since 1970. The May unemployment rate is lower by 1.9 percentage points than its 6.8 percent level last May, marking the 17th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. In June, the rate could edge above 5 percent again. The rate tends to average an increase of 0.5 percentage points during June, as summer workers and students enter the labor force in search of employment.

MAY also marks the 28th consecutive month of a higher unemployment rate nationally than in Maryland. The gap is now 2.3 percentage points. The U.S. May rate of 7.2 percent is down by 0.4 from April, a greater decrease than in Maryland. Since January the U.S. rate is down by 1.6, less than in Maryland; and since last May the rate has fallen by 2.6, more than in Maryland because the nation's recovery began half a year later than the state's. In April, 42 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

MARYLAND'S May civilian labor force of 2,222,957 persons was up by an estimated 17,452 from April. Employment was up by 21,368 persons and unemployment down by 3,916. The May employment is at a record-breaking level. Last May, the employment increase was less, but the unemployment decrease was almost three times greater. Over the past three months, the labor force has expanded by 29,478 percent. The rise during that period in 1983 was more than twice as much.

THE labor force is now lower by 4,288 persons than its level last May. April's labor force also was lower than a year ago, after 18 consecutive months of increases over the year. Unemployment has been falling faster than employment has been increasing, so some discouraged job-seekers must have dropped out of the labor force. Since last May, employment has risen by 39,103 persons while unemployment has fallen by 43,391.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT increased between April and May with seasonal hiring in construction, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, agribusiness, public universities and colleges, ad defense establishments. There was also some hiring in trucking. Layoffs were noted in ship and boat building and repair, personal services, community colleges, and public elementary and secondary schools. Last May, the hiring was more extensive in manufacturing, construction, trade, and federal government. However, hiring in services was the same in both periods, and state government and transportation/public utilities increased this May as compared with layoffs a year ago. During May, claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased, particularly in construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and business services. The greatest number of claims were filed against the industries of special trade contracting, food processing, transportation equipment, eating and drinking places, and business services. Unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force are starting to increase as students and other summer workers seek employment.

BETWEEN April and May, the unemployment rate decreased in 19 out of 24 Maryland counties. The rate increased slightly in Montgomery and Caroline and showed no change in Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard. The May rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.0 percent in Somerset. While in January 10 counties had rates exceeding 10 percent, now there are only Garrett and Somerset. Rates are now less than 5 percent in 9 counties--Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard in the Baltimore area; Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's in Washington, D.C. area; Frederick in Western Maryland; and Kent and Talbot on the Eastern Shore. In January, only Howard and the three D.C. counties had rates lower than 5 percent.

THE Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate inched down from 5.9 percent in April to 5.8 percent in May. Employment increased by an estimated 9,495 persons as unemployment decreased by 411. Hiring was noted in construction, trucking, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and defense. Some layoffs were recorded in personal services and in ship and boat building and repair. Baltimore City's unemployment rate also edged down from 7.0 percent in April to 6.9 percent in May. In April, 137 out of 234 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area decreased slightly from April's 3.0 percent to May's 2.9 percent. Employment expanded by 5,331 persons as unemployment slipped by 133. There was scattered seasonal hiring in construction, trade, and services along with the start of seasonal layoffs in education.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent in April to 7.5 percent in May, but still registered the highest rate of any Maryland area. Sizable decreases were noted in the rates for Allegany and Garrett counties. Allegany County benefited from less unemployment in construction and in apparel/textiles, chemicals, and rubber/plastics manufacturing. Fewer unemployment claims were filed by Garrett County residents in mining, construction, and food processing. The Western Maryland area saw higher employment in construction and eating/drinking places.

SOUTHERN Maryland's unemployment rate receded from 6.8 percent in April to 6.1 percent in May, while the Eastern Shore's fell from 8.0 percent to 6.4 percent. The rate decreased by more than a full percentage point in Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Fewer unemployment claims were filed in construction, food processing, apparel and textiles manufacturing, wholesale trade, agriculture, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, employment particularly increased in agribusiness, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

THE total 1,748,100 nonagricultural payroll jobs statewide for May represent a new employment record. For the 17th consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, rising above last May's level by 39,200 jobs. Between April and May, employment increased by 12,700, less than last May's gain of 15,200 jobs. Hiring in March and April also was less than for the corresponding month in 1983, when recovery from the 1981-1982 recession was heating up. However, the hiring this February was so much stronger than last February that the increase of 60,600 jobs between this January and May exceeds the addition of 54,400 during that period in 1983.

AFTER easing down by 500 jobs in April, employment in manufacturing industries inched up by 200 jobs in May. Last May, employment expanded by a greater 1,100 jobs with scattered hiring. This May, seasonal hiring brought an additional 400 jobs to food processing. Returns from temporary shutdowns and other recalls increased apparel/textiles by 400 jobs. The ending of strike activity boosted fabricated metals by 200 jobs. Layoffs, particularly in ship and boat building and repair, reduced transportation equipment by 600 jobs. Scattered layoffs diminished printing and publishing by 300 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

SINCE last May, manufacturing employment has swelled by 3,300 jobs, marking the 9th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last May, 7 decreased, and 2 stayed the same. The major expanding industries are nonelectrical machinery (+2,600), electric and electronic equipment (+2,900), and printing and publishing (+1,200). The major declining industries are transportation equipment (-1,800) and primary metals (-1,200).

EMPLOYMENT in nonmanufacturing industries expanded by 58,900 jobs between January and May, with 12,500 of the increase coming in May. During that 4-month period in 1983, jobs increased by a lesser 50,100, but with a greater 14,100 jobs added in May. For the 17th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, rising above the May 1983 level by 35,900 jobs. Over the year, trade has added 12,900 jobs, services 10,500, construction 9,800, state government 1,800, transportation 1,700, finance/insurance/real estate 800, and communications/public utilities 700. Meanwhile, 900 jobs have been lost in local government, 600 in federal government, and 400 in mining.

ALMOST half of the state's gain in employment between this April and May was at trade establishments. Six thousand jobs were added in trade, the bulk of it seasonal at eating and drinking places. Last May, a greater 7,900 jobs were added with more rapid hiring in wholesale trade, general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking places. Since this February, 19,700 jobs have been added in trade, compared with a more sizable 22,800 during that period in 1983.

CONSTRUCTION swelled by 2,600 jobs with seasonal hiring in May, compared with a greater 3,400 increase last May. Since this January, employment has soared by 14,300, faster than the 10,100 gain during that span in 1983. Service industries added 2,100 jobs during May, swelled by seasonal hiring at hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. Hiring was the same last May. Between January and May, services has expanded by 11,800 jobs, less than the hiring of 12,600 during that period in 1983. Hiring in trucking added 800 jobs to the transportation industry during this May. Banking and real estate increased finance/insurance/real estate by 700 jobs. Defense agencies benefited from the addition of 700 jobs in federal government. Some hiring by public colleges and universities at the end of the school term boosted state government by 600 jobs. Only local government declined, by 1,000 jobs, as public elementary and secondary schools and community colleges began layoffs at the end of the term.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment lost 600 jobs in manufacturing between April and May and gained 7,200 in nonmanufacturing, for an overall increase of 6,600 jobs. This represents a reasonable 52 percent of the hiring statewide. Since last May, jobs have expanded by 15,100, with only 100 of that net gain being in manufacturing. The area accounts for only 39 percent of the statewide annual gain. Between this April and May, 300 jobs were added in the manufacturing category of food processing, while 500 were lost in ship and boat building and repair and 300 in printing and publishing. In nonmanufacturing, 3,700 jobs were added in trade, 1,600 in construction, 600 in transportation, 500 in state government, 400 each in services and federal government, and 300 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Local government decreased by 400 jobs, mostly in education.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN April and May, the average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing industries decreased by $5.17 to $377.06. Average weekly hours were reduced by 0.6 hours to 40.5, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $9.31. The workweek increased in no industry group during the month. It decreased in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics because of less overtime work and shorter scheduled workweeks. Average hourly earnings increased by at least 5 cents in seven industries and decreased in six. Since May, 1983, the average weekly earnings have increased by 6.1 percent, while the average workweek has been lengthened by 0.7 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased by $4.90 between April and May to $400.41, an average higher than the earnings statewide. The average workweek receded by 5 cents to 40.9, while the average hourly earnings were unchanged at $9.79. Since May, the weekly earnings have increased by 6.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for May, 1984 were down 15.0 percent from the previous month as fewer claims were filed by workers from the transportation equipment and optical goods industries. Continued claims decreased 9.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 3.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 3.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $129.27.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 7.7 percent and continued claims increased 2.1 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers rose 11.1 percent and continued claims decreased 1.1 percent.

FOR the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims decreased 13.4 percent, continued claims were down 3.4 percent, weeks compensated rose 2.3 percent, and the amount of payments increased 34 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $124.54.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

THE Maryland Department of Employment and Training has continued to see a surge in openings at the same time that active applicants appear to be plateauing. Professional, technical, and managerial openings are continuing to decline by 11 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. Service openings have almost doubled since December, 1983 but the March, 1984 openings are still 8 percent below March, 1983. Processing openings have declined by 10 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. This decline may be attributed to a decline in the food and kindred manufacturing industry's employment decline. The electrical manufacturing industry's employment has been increasing, which may account for the 114 percent surge in benchwork openings and 33 percent in machine trades when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. Structural work openings increased by 32 percent during the same period, probably due to the increase in the construction industry's employment -- almost doubling since December, 1983 and increasing by 40 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983.

TOTAL active applicant file has remained stable when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983, but the configuration has continued to change. Active applicants who are male or white have continued to decline as active applicants who are females or black continue to increase. Youth active applicants (21 and under) have increased by 30 percent wnen comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. There are less youth when comparing March, 1984 to December, 1983. Active applicants who are eligible claimants have continued to decline, both in terms of comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983 and as percent of the total. This decline may be attributable to cutbacks in the extended benefit program.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between April and May of 309.7. If this rate of change held for a year, it would amount to an inflation rate of 3.5 percent. The index means that a basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now goes for $30.97. Since last May, prices have increased by 4.2 percent. During this April, prices had increased at a faster 0.5 percent rate. At 293.6 for May, the index for food and beverages decreased by 0.3 percent from April and by 3.0 percent from last May.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items hit 311.3 for May, up by 0.3 percent from April and 5.0 percent from last May. At 295.7, the index for food and beverages was up by 0.5 percent from April and 3.9 percent from last May.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch, 1970-1983 Annual Averages, United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1981 for Maryland areas and counties.

Maryland and Local Area Labor Market Analyses--1990, for the state, 10 service delivery areas, and all counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '83
MARYLAND	2,222,957	2,205,505	2,114,119	2,092,751	108,838	112,754	4.9	5.1	6.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,084,591	1,075,507	1,022,054	1,012,559	62,537	62,948	5.8	5.9	7.9
BALTIMORE CITY	397,486	394,116	369,879	366,443	27,607	27,673	6.9	7.0	9.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,294	180,661	174,309	172,690	7,985	7,971	4.4	4.4	6.3
BALTIMORE	326,920	324,114	308,219	305,355	18,701	18,759	5.7	5.8	8.0
CARROLL	47,522	47,109	45,299	44,879	2,223	2,230	4.7	4.7	5.9
HARFORD	72,786	72,429	68,604	67,967	4,182	4,462	5.7	6.2	7.6
HOWARD	57,583	57,078	55,743	55,225	1,840	1,853	3.2	3.2	4.2
D. C. AREA	814,322	809,124	790,320	784,989	24,002	24,135	2.9	3.0	4.0
CHARLES	45,029	44,781	43,661	43,367	1,368	1,414	3.0	3.2	4.2
MONTGOMERY	356,518	353,801	347,518	345,174	9,000	8,627	2.5	2.4	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	412,775	410,542	399,141	396,448	13,634	14,094	3.3	3.4	4.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,656	145,286	135,602	133,283	11,054	12,003	7.5	8.3	11.2
ALLEGANY	35,231	35,641	32,086	32,025	3,145	3,616	8.9	10.1	11.9
FREDERICK	46,395	45,894	44,391	43,826	2,004	2,068	4.3	4.5	7.2
GARRETT	11,969	11,966	10,646	10,358	1,323	1,608	11.1	13.4	14.4
WASHINGTON	53,061	51,785	48,479	47,074	4,582	4,711	8.6	9.1	13.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,046	30,743	29,163	28,644	1,883	2,099	6.1	6.8	9.3
CALVERT	11,684	11,623	10,781	10,628	903	995	7.7	8.6	12.5
ST. MARY'S	19,362	19,120	18,382	18,016	980	1,104	5.1	5.8	7.4
EASTERN SHORE	146,342	144,843	136,980	133,276	9,362	11,567	6.4	8.0	9.5
CAROLINE	8,472	8,313	7,679	7,536	793	777	9.4	9.3	11.6
CECIL	30,941	31,197	29,037	28,653	1,904	2,544	6.2	8.2	9.4
DORCHESTER	15,277	15,567	14,036	13,952	1,241	1,615	8.1	10.4	12.0
KENT	8,269	8,210	7,885	7,702	384	508	4.6	6.2	8.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,073	10,072	9,300	9,243	773	829	7.7	8.2	9.8
SOMERSET	7,380	7,483	6,270	5,988	1,110	1,495	15.0	20.0	20.6
TALBOT	17,554	17,224	17,041	16,707	513	517	2.9	3.0	4.2
WICOMICO	30,782	30,515	29,045	28,599	1,737	1,916	5.6	6.3	8.8
WORCESTER	17,594	16,262	16,687	14,896	907	1,366	5.2	8.4	8.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,251,000	112,152,000	105,096,000	103,628,000	8,154,000	8,525,000	7.2	7.6	9.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1748.1	1735.4	1708.9	960.0	953.4	944.9
Manufacturing	214.4	214.2	211.1	140.6	141.2	140.5
Durable Goods	116.3	116.7	112.7	82.7	83.2	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.4
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.9	21.0	18.1	18.2	19.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.0
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.7	8.7	6.5	6.4	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	18.7	18.7	16.1	11.4	11.4	10.6
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.1	39.1	36.2	27.6	27.5	26.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.4	25.2	19.6	19.6	18.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.8	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.0	11.6	12.8	7.4	8.0	8.5
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.1	97.5	98.4	57.9	58.0	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.3	22.9	24.1	11.5	11.2	11.9
Meat products	5.7	5.7	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.8	13.4	14.0	8.6	8.7	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.8	9.6	7.3	7.4	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.3	24.8	13.7	14.0	13.4
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.7	13.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	8.9	9.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
Nonmanufacturing	1533.7	1521.2	1497.8	819.4	812.2	804.4
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	105.5	102.9	95.7	51.2	49.6	44.9
Transportation and public utilities	89.0	88.2	87.0	58.5	57.8	57.9
Railroad transportation	7.1	7.1	7.5	5.1	5.1	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	41.5	40.7	39.8	24.8	24.2	24.7
Trucking & warehousing	25.8	25.0	22.8	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.7	4.6	5.9	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.4	40.4	39.7	28.6	28.5	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.6	26.6	25.8	19.3	19.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	433.0	427.0	420.1	227.6	223.9	222.7
Wholesale trade	98.0	97.6	93.9	55.4	55.4	54.6
Retail trade	335.0	329.4	326.2	172.2	168.5	168.1
General merchandise stores	40.9	40.9	40.1	20.6	20.6	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.7	97.0	96.9	59.5	59.2	59.3
Banking	24.4	24.2	24.1	14.5	14.4	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	13.6	13.6	13.6	8.7	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.6	15.0	15.0	14.8
Services	410.7	408.6	400.2	217.6	217.2	214.3
Health services	111.2	111.5	110.2	67.8	67.9	67.5
Private hospitals	57.9	58.1	58.0	39.2	39.3	39.5
Educational services	26.4	26.8	25.8	19.4	19.7	18.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	9.9	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.0	14.5	13.8	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.3	21.0	20.3	7.3	7.2	6.6
Total government	396.5	396.2	396.2	204.9	204.4	205.2
Total federal government	130.0	129.3	130.6	53.3	52.9	54.1
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.2	42.5	42.8	19.4	19.0	19.6
U. S. Postal service	13.6	13.5	13.0	7.2	7.1	6.8
Other federal government	73.2	73.3	74.8	26.7	26.8	27.7
Total state and local government	266.5	266.9	265.6	151.6	151.5	151.1
Total state government	87.1	86.5	85.3	58.0	57.5	57.3
Public universities & colleges	30.1	29.6	29.3	9.0	8.7	8.7
Non-education	57.0	56.9	56.0	49.0	48.8	48.6
Total local government	179.4	180.4	180.3	93.6	94.0	93.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	113.6	114.6	114.7	56.3	56.6	57.2
Non-education	65.8	65.8	65.6	37.3	37.4	36.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY .'83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
MANUFACTURING	$377.06	$382.23	$355.41	40.5	41.1	39.8	$9.31	$9.30	$8.93
DURABLE GOODS	431.28	435.97	398.69	42.2	42.7	40.6	10.22	10.21	9.82
Lumber and wood products	274.07	269.18	248.45	41.4	40.6	38.4	6.62	6.63	6.47
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	261.40	42.0	42.0	41.1	6.66	6.66	6.36
Stone, clay and glass products	407.08	421.72	393.32	44.2	45.2	43.8	9.21	9.33	8.98
Primary metal industries	582.65	583.01	492.50	43.0	42.9	39.4	13.55	13.59	12.50
Fabricated metal products	352.88	401.10	380.70	40.1	42.4	42.3	8.80	9.46	9.00
Machinery except electrical	457.96	457.36	391.48	42.8	43.6	40.4	10.70	10.49	9.69
Electric and electronic equipment	363.36	362.95	349.85	42.3	42.5	41.5	8.59	8.54	8.43
Transportation equipment	501.38	482.05	466.89	41.3	41.7	39.4	12.14	11.56	11.85
Instruments and related products	308.18	318.28	298.38	37.4	37.8	38.5	8.24	8.42	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	271.74	277.54	261.44	38.6	39.2	38.0	7.04	7.08	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.88	325.05	311.22	38.8	39.4	39.0	8.27	8.25	7.98
Food and kindred products	310.05	310.42	279.32	39.0	39.9	37.9	7.95	7.78	7.37
Apparel and other textile products	211.80	219.98	205.85	35.3	36.3	35.8	6.00	6.06	5.75
Paper and allied products	323.14	324.69	311.45	39.6	39.5	40.5	8.16	8.22	7.69
Printing and publishing	376.49	376.53	374.22	38.3	38.5	38.9	9.83	9.78	9.62
Chemicals and allied products	418.62	424.69	428.16	42.2	42.3	42.1	9.92	10.04	10.17
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.40	320.35	315.55	41.3	43.0	42.7	7.54	7.45	7.39
Leather and leather products	183.70	184.40	180.93	35.6	36.3	37.0	5.16	5.08	4.89

Covers an estimated 145,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
MANUFACTURING	$400.41	$405.31	$377.74	40.9	41.4	40.4	$9.79	$9.79	$9.35
DURABLE GOODS	455.80	462.68	419.21	42.4	43.0	40.7	10.75	10.76	10.30
Stone, clay and glass products	414.04	444.14	399.50	43.4	45.6	42.5	9.54	9.74	9.40
Primary metal industries	592.96	592.52	497.44	43.6	43.6	39.7	13.60	13.59	12.53
Fabricated metal products	363.29	417.51	400.40	40.5	43.4	44.0	8.97	9.62	9.10
Machinery except electrical	405.42	419.08	357.11	43.5	44.3	39.9	9.32	9.46	8.95
Electric and electronic equipment	398.82	399.90	386.06	41.5	41.7	42.1	9.61	9.59	9.17
Transportation equipment	534.14	506.72	472.62	41.6	41.5	38.3	12.84	12.21	12.34
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	253.93	259.46	240.68	38.3	38.9	37.2	6.63	6.67	6.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.16	328.50	324.01	39.0	39.2	40.1	8.44	8.38	8.08
Food and kindred products	385.28	366.96	354.24	40.9	39.8	41.0	9.42	9.22	8.64
Apparel and other textile products	217.81	224.00	220.21	34.3	35.0	36.1	6.35	6.40	6.10
Paper and allied products	281.30	285.57	273.16	38.8	38.8	41.2	7.25	7.36	6.63
Printing and publishing	347.26	344.04	341.72	37.1	37.6	38.7	9.36	9.15	8.83
Chemicals & allied products	443.65	448.35	473.76	42.7	42.7	42.3	10.39	10.50	11.20
Rubber & misc. plastic products	282.08	293.19	282.30	41.3	43.5	43.7	6.83	6.74	6.46

Covers an estimated 92,800 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MAY 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
Total Initial Claims	16,889	19,862	19,924	10,045	11,605	10,942
Total Continued Claims	138,608	153,351	218,057	81,435	84,287	134,802
Total Weeks Compensated	130,929	135,849	170,738	79,677	77,848	100,727
Total Amount of Payments	$16,924,698	$17,504,526	$19,947,752	$9,922,763	$9,593,036	$11,955,051
Average Weekly Payment	$129.27	$128.85	$116.83	$124.54	$123.23	$118.69

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	279	259	272
Total Continued Claims	2,424	2,374	2,079
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	231	208	244
Total Continued Claims	1,347	1,362	1,889

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	MARCH, 1984		DEC., 1983	MARCH, 1983		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1983-1984
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	64318	100	70386	64953	100	-1
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8490	13	8929	6549	10	30
22-39	41137	64	44451	42183	65	-2
40-54	11268	18	12790	12288	19	-8
55 AND OVER	3423	5	4216	3933	6	-13
SEX						
MALE	27919	43	31101	30578	47	-9
FEMALE	36398	57	39285	34361	53	6
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27905	43	32911	31624	49	-12
BLACK *	35106	55	36054	31994	49	10
HISPANIC	477	1	489	449	1	6
OTHER	829	1	932	789	1	5
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	22953	36	29449	34038	52	-33
VETERAN	8823	14	9715	10167	16	-13
HANDICAPPED	2049	3	2373	2415	4	-15
WELFARE	27379	43	29178	27080	42	1
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	58898	100	65715	63045	100	-7
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4949	8	5588	5493	9	-10
CLERICAL	10704	18	12108	10645	17	1
SALES	1786	3	2180	1987	3	-10
SERVICE	11653	20	12367	10962	17	6
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	589	1	623	545	1	8
PROCESSING	1543	3	1881	2295	4	-33
MACHINE TRADES	2621	4	3213	3719	6	-30
BENCHWORK	2239	4	2582	2375	4	-6
STRUCTURAL WORK	6762	11	8044	9235	15	-27
MISCELLANEOUS	5488	9	6186	6509	10	-16
X-ENTRY	10092	17	10434	8732	14	16
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	20398	100	11275	16971	100	20
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	884	4	402	991	6	-11
CLERICAL	4592	23	2416	3492	21	32
SALES	1990	10	1445	1418	8	40
SERVICE	4601	23	2669	5014	30	-8
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	136	1	53	170	1	-20
PROCESSING	753	4	437	834	5	-10
MACHINE TRADES	863	4	361	649	4	33
BENCHWORK	1850	9	962	866	5	114
STRUCTURAL WORK	2572	13	1409	1947	11	32
MISCELLANEOUS	2157	11	1121	1589	9	36
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	558.5	557.5	540.1
Manufacturing*	27.3	27.4	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.9	8.1	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	531.2	530.1	515.0
Construction	40.5	40.2	36.0
Transportation and public utilities*	16.8	16.6	15.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.3	7.2	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.9	140.4	138.0
General merchandise stores	14.6	14.6	14.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	29.4	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.0	4.0	4.1
Services and mining*	153.2	152.4	145.1
Private educational services	4.5	5.0	5.0
Miscellaneous services	17.9	17.7	17.6
Total government	150.3	151.1	151.6
Total federal government	72.2	72.2	72.0
Total state & local government	78.1	78.9	79.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.1	110.5	110.5
Manufacturing	23.2	23.0	23.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.6	2.6
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.9	4.8	3.6
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.4	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	88.9	87.5	87.2
Construction	6.9	6.5	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.3	7.3	7.3
Railroad	1.8	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	2.8	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.4	26.8	26.8
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.3	5.4
Retail trade*	22.0	21.5	21.4
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.3	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.2	21.1	21.2
Health services	8.1	8.2	8.1
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total government	22.5	22.3	21.4
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	19.3	19.2	18.3
State government	4.8	4.6	3.9
Local government	14.5	14.6	14.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.7	116.6	114.1
Manufacturing	23.0	22.7	22.3
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.1	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.4	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	1.8	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.1	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.3	8.4	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	96.7	93.9	91.8
Construction	7.7	7.5	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.9	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	32.5	30.8	30.1
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	3.8	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.0	21.1	21.1
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.8
Total government	23.7	23.8	22.6
Total federal government	4.9	4.8	4.7
Total state & local government	18.8	19.0	17.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	437.6	436.8	435.8
Manufacturing	52.5	53.1	56.0
Durable Goods*	19.9	20.6	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	2.8
Primary metal industries	5.3	5.4	6.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	0.9	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.7	2.3	3.8
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.6	32.5	33.3
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.5	5.4	5.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.5
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.1
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	385.1	383.7	379.8
Construction	17.5	17.2	15.3
Transportation & public utilities*	34.9	34.7	35.2
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0
Transp. except railroads*	11.3	11.1	12.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.4	5.0
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.7	94.7	95.2
Wholesale trade	29.2	28.8	28.2
Retail trade	66.5	65.9	67.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	39.4	39.8
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.7
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.7	9.7	9.9
Services & mining*	117.1	117.4	114.5
Health services	38.0	38.1	37.7
Educational services	13.6	13.9	13.2
Social services	6.2	6.2	6.0
Misc. services	5.0	5.0	4.7
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.4	2.3
Total government	80.3	80.3	79.8
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.2
Total state & local government	66.6	66.6	65.6
Total state government	29.3	29.1	28.3
Total local government	37.3	37.5	37.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JANUARY-MARCH, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	3/84	2/84	1/84	3/84	2/84	1/84	3/84	2/84	1/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1717.2	1699.9	1687.5	774.4	767.4	762.0	--	--	--
Manufacturing	214.7	213.7	212.7	67.2	67.1	66.3	145.5	144.5	143.4
Durable Goods	117.1	115.8	115.2	27.6	27.6	27.2	75.2	73.7	72.9
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.5	7.2	7.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.1	5.8	5.7
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.8	19.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	15.3	15.3	15.0
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.6	6.5	6.5
Machinery except electrical	18.4	18.1	17.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	12.6	12.3	12.1
Electric & electronic equip.	39.1	38.9	38.7	14.9	15.0	14.6	17.9	17.6	17.4
Transportation equip.	12.6	12.2	12.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.4	8.0	8.0
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.4	4.4	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods	97.6	97.9	97.5	39.6	39.5	39.1	70.3	70.8	70.5
Food & kindred products	22.7	22.9	23.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	15.6	15.7	16.2
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.0	14.1	14.2	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.5
Paper & allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	7.9	8.0	7.7
Printing & publishing	26.1	26.1	26.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	17.4	17.4	17.4
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Petroleum & coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	6.3	6.4	6.3
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1502.5	1486.2	1474.8	707.2	700.3	695.7	--	--	--
Contract construction	96.1	92.8	91.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	86.5	86.5	86.0	24.3	24.3	23.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	39.1	39.1	39.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.5	40.4	40.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	418.8	413.3	416.4	191.6	188.8	190.3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	96.9	95.7	95.6	27.5	26.8	26.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	321.9	317.6	320.8	164.1	162.0	163.8	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.4	41.1	43.0	29.4	29.2	30.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.1	95.4	95.6	56.6	56.0	56.0	--	--	--
Services & mining	408.1	403.7	400.1	233.0	231.0	227.9	--	--	--
Total government	396.9	394.5	385.5	192.7	191.2	188.9	--	--	--
Total federal government	129.8	129.9	130.2	59.1	58.7	59.5	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	267.1	264.6	255.3	133.6	132.5	129.4	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.

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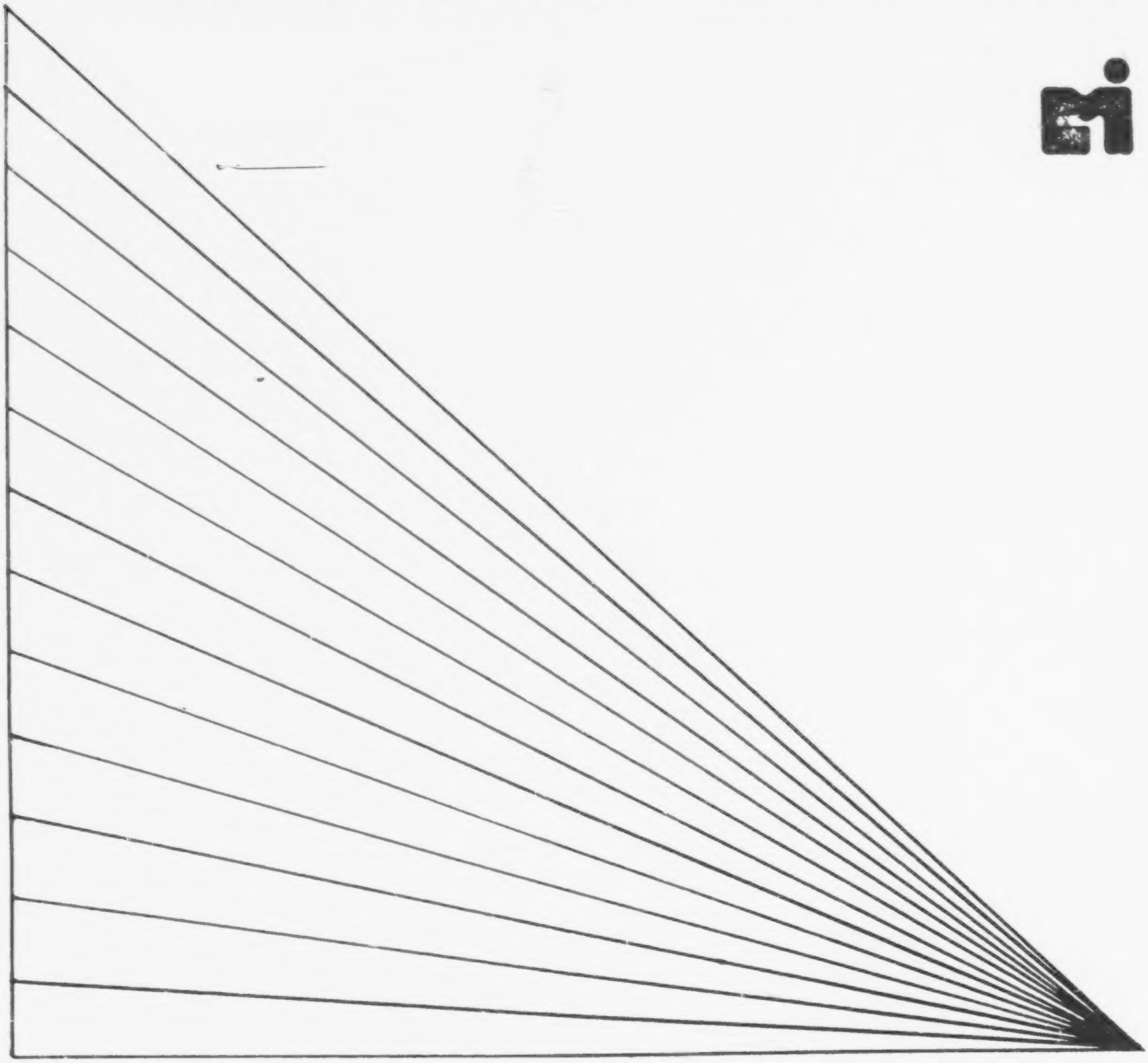
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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DET
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Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate increased slightly from 4.9 percent in May to 5.0 percent in June. This is the lowest June rate since 1974, but marks the first increase since this January. The average June trend for 1970-1983 was a larger gain of 0.5 percentage points.

*The June labor force and employment were at record-breaking levels. The labor force increased by 44,144 persons between May and June, with employment up by 39,994 and unemployment up by only 4,150. As employment gains have outnumbered unemployment declines and as discouraged workers have rejoined the labor market, the labor force is up by 27,021 persons since last June.

*June unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.4 percent in Somerset County. Only Somerset and Garrett still have rates exceeding 10 percent.

*Nonagricultural payroll employment was up by 19,600 jobs between May and June, almost three times the increase during last June. This June's seasonal hiring was much stronger in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, services, and federal government. Also, seasonal layoffs in education began at a slower pace this June than a year ago.

*Average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries were up by $7.12 between May and June to $385.11. Average weekly hours edged up by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings by 6 cents to $9.37. Weekly earnings were up by 7.9 percent since last June.

*Initial claims for State Unemployment Insurance decreased by 1,039 between May and June, and continued claims by 10,503. Since last June, initial claims are down by 6,698 and continued claims by 74,737.

*June's active applicants for State Employment Services are up by 1,242 from March but down by 4,753 from last June. Meanwhile, nonagricultural job openings filed with ES are way up by 15,765 from March and by 7,193 from last June.

*The U.S. consumer price index for all items increased during June by 0.3 percent from May and by 4.2 percent from last June.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate increased by a minor 0.1 percentage points from 4.9 percent in May to 5.0 percent in June. It is the lowest June rate since 1974, before the last two recessions. Although this is the first increase since January and compares with no increase last June, the average trend for June during 1970-1983 was a larger gain of 0.5 percentage points. In both 1983 and 1984, June's unemployment increase has been less than normal, as the strong recovery has diluted students and summer workers' seasonal impact on unemployment.

DURING this June, seasonal hiring was brisk in food processing, construction, trucking, food stores, eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, health and legal services, and government. This outnumbered layoffs in education and water transportation. Compared with last June, this June's hiring was much stronger in most categories and the seasonal layoffs in education got off to a slower start.

CLAIMS filed for unemployment insurance decreased between May and June; however, students and summer workers swelled the ranks of unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Drops in claims were noted in the construction industry, business services, and the manufacturing categories of food, apparel and textiles, chemicals, rubber and plastics, and transportation equipment. Still, the greatest number of claims were filed by unemployed persons from special trade contracting, transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services.

THE June labor force and employment totals are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). Between May and June, the civilian labor force swelled by an estimated 44,144 persons, with 39,994 of the gain in employment and only 4,150 in unemployment. The labor force has increased for the past four months, a sign of people's increasing confidence in the economy's ability to provide jobs. Even though the labor force has increased, unemployment has decreased, except for June's small upturn. Employment has been able to accommodate the growing labor force. During last June, the labor force and employment registered only one-third the gain seen this June. Yet, unemployment increased by an even smaller amount than it did this year.

SINCE January, Maryland's unemployment rate has dropped by 1.8 percentage points, less than the 2.2 decrease last year but considerably more than the average 0.5 decrease between 1970 and 1983. Over the year, the rate has fallen by 1.8 percentage points from last June's rate of 6.8 percent. The labor force is up by an estimated 27,021 persons since last June, as employment gains of 66,317 have outnumbered unemployment declines of 39,296. In both April and May, the labor force was lower than its level the previous year. Employment is up over the year for the 21st consecutive month, and unemployment is down for the 18th consecutive month.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the national rate. The gap for June is 2.4 percentage points. The U.S. June rate of 7.4 percent is up slightly from its May level of 7.2 percent. Last June, the U.S. rate was much higher at 10.2 percent. Then the nation's recovery was just getting underway, six months after Maryland's. In May, 42 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

FOR July, Maryland's unemployment rate is expected to show little change, with the economy settled into normal summertime conditions. The stability should prevail until summer jobs end and schools reopen.

MARYLAND'S counties showed as little change in unemployment between May and June as did the state. Unemployment rates inched up in 10 counties, inched down in 13, and held steady in 1. Only in five Eastern Shore counties did the rate change by more than a full percentage point. June unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.4 percent in Somerset County. Only Somerset and Garrett counties still have unemployment exceeding 10 percent. Rates have fallen below 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester counties. In January, Worcester County's rate was 20.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was the same 5.8 percent in May and June. Employment increased by 14,353 persons over the month as unemployment gained by 445. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched down from 7.0 percent in May to 6.9 percent in June. Areawide, hiring was noted in food processing, construction, trucking, real estate, government, and health, business, amusement/recreation, and legal services. Layoffs were registered in water transportation, education, and eating and drinking places.

IN Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment increased from 3.0 percent in May to 3.3 percent in June. Rates increased slightly in all three of the area's counties. Employment expanded by 15,920 persons and unemployment by 3,245. Seasonal layoffs in education were greatly outnumbered by hiring in construction, federal government, general merchandise, food stores, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, business services, and health services.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dipped from 7.5 percent in May to 7.2 percent in June, with decreases for all four of the area's counties. Employment expanded by 1,796 persons, while unemployment declined by 242. Some hiring was noted in construction as seasonal layoffs began in education.

FOR Southern Maryland, the unemployment rate rose from 6.1 percent in May to 6.6 percent in June. The Eastern Shore's rate stayed at its June level of 6.4 percent. Trends were mixed among the counties. Cecil and Kent had noticeable gains in their unemployment rates; while Caroline, Somerset, and Worcester had notable declines. Areawide, jobs increased in food processing, construction, food stores, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places. Seasonal layoffs began in education.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

ALMOST three times as many jobs were added during this June as compared with last June. Nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 19,600 jobs between this May and June but by only 7,400 a year ago. This June's seasonal hiring was more substantial in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, services, and federal government. Hiring was slower only in finance/insurance/real estate. Also, seasonal layoffs in education began at a slower pace this June than last year. June's total employment of 1,770,400 is the highest recorded for any month ever. Since this January, jobs have swelled by 82,900, stronger than the hiring of 61,800 during that five-month period in 1983. For the 18th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, swelling between June of 1983 and 1984 by 54,100 jobs.

AFTER increasing slightly by 300 jobs during May, manufacturing jumped by 3,100 jobs during June. This is the largest monthly increase since last September. This is also much more than the total job gain of 1,800 between January and May. The June manufacturing total of 217,600 is the highest since April, 1982. During last June, employment increased by a sizable but still lesser 2,200 jobs. For the 10th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, rising above last June's level by 4,300 jobs. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last June, 7 decreased, and two stayed the same. The major growth industries are nonelectrical machinery (+2,600), electric and electronic equipment (+2,300), and printing and publishing (+1,100). On the other hand, primary metals is down by 1,400 jobs and transportation equipment by 1,300.

DURING this June, 1,300 jobs were added in food processing, more than the seasonal hiring of 900 last June. Hiring occurred throughout this industry with 200 jobs added in food products, 500 in preserved fruits and vegetables, 200 in beverages, and others in seafood. Between March and June, food processing has swelled by 2,000 jobs, 800 of them in preserved fruits and vegetables and others in seafood. Elsewhere in manufacturing during June, paper/allied products increased by 500 jobs, transportation equipment by 400 (200 of them in ship and boat building and repair), rubber/plastics products by 300, and apparel/textile products by 200. Primary metals accounted for the only loss, 200 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING employment has soared by 78,000 jobs since January, with 16,500 of that gain coming in June. Last year, jobs expanded by a much lesser 55,300 between January and June and 5,200 during June. For the 18th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, topping last June's level by 49,800 jobs. Trade has gained 16,300 jobs, services 14,200, construction 10,500, state government 2,900, transportation 2,600, local government 2,400, communication/public utilities 800, and finance/insurance/real estate 700. The only lossers are mining down by 400 and federal government down by 300.

BETWEEN May and June, seasonal hiring in many categories boosted services by 8,100 jobs. Extensive hiring was seen in hotels/lodging places, business services, automotive repair/garages, amusement/recreation, health, and legal services. This outnumbered seasonal layoffs of 2,000 at private schools. Last June, a much lesser 5,400 jobs were added, with slower hiring particularly in business services.

TRADE expanded by 4,500 jobs during this June. Hiring was brisk at food stores, eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. Slower hiring across-the-board resulted in a smaller increase of 1,500 last June. More business and good weather contributed to a growth of 3,300 in construction this June. Construction is at its highest level since December, 1981. Last June, employment rose by a lesser 2,800. Summer workers boosted federal government by 2,300 jobs during June. Sizable seasonal hiring in real estate and some in banking swelled finance, insurance, and real estate by 1,900 jobs. Transportation gained a net 1,100 jobs as hiring of 1,300 in trucking and warehousing outnumbered the loss of 500 in water transportation. Last June, hiring in trucking equaled layoffs in water transportation. Seasonal layoffs of 6,300 workers in public education outnumbered the seasonal hiring of 1,400 other workers, resulting in a net loss of 4,900 jobs in state and local government. Last June, more rapid school layoffs caused a much larger net reduction of 8,900 jobs in this sector.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, employment rose by 4,700 jobs between May and June. This accounted for only 24.0 percent of the hiring statewide, though the area contained 54.5 percent of the state's total June employment. Since last June, employment has expanded by 17,800 jobs, accounting for 32.9 percent of the statewide expansion. Manufacturing industries represented 1,200 of the area's increase during this June and nonmanufacturing 3,500. Three hundred jobs were gained in each of the manufacturing industries of transportation equipment, food processing, apparel and textiles, and paper and allied products. Services expanded by 2,600 jobs with hiring in health, business, amusement/recreation, and legal services. This hiring outnumbered seasonal layoffs of 1,500 in private education. Hiring mainly in real estate boosted finance/insurance/real estate by 1,100. Construction and federal government each jumped by 900. Hiring in trucking outnumbered layoffs in water transportation, for a net gain in transportation of 600. Instead of seasonal increases, trade registered a decrease of 1,900, concentrated in eating and drinking places. Public schools showed seasonal layoffs amounting to 2,200, while non-education state and local government agencies increased by 1,300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly hours of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $7.12 between May and June to $385.11. Average weekly hours edged up by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings by 6 cents to $9.37. Many industry groups exhibited longer workweeks because of more overtime and longer scheduled hours. Earnings rose with the overtime work, higher incentive pay, more business, and wage rate increases. Since last June, average weekly earnings have swelled by $28.22 or 7.9 percent, as the average weekly hours have lengthened by 1.0 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing rose by $9.21 between May and June to $411.58. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.6 hours to 41.7, while average hourly earnings increased by 8 cents to $9.87. The Baltimore area's workers remain higher paid and are able to work longer hours than those statewide. Since last June, average weekly earnings have increased by a greater $32.78 or 8.7 percent in the area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for June, 1984 were down 6.2 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the transportation equipment industry. Continued claims decreased 7.6 percent, weeks compensated were down 17.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined 18.0 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $128.67.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 7.2 percent and continued claims decreased 16.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 19.5 percent and continued claims decreased 21.7 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 21.5 percent, continued claims declined 15.9 percent, weeks compensated were down 17.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 18.0 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $123.13.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE [1]

WITH the advent of summer and a recovering economy, some 10 percent of all active applicants this June are youth (21 and under). More of these applicants with the Maryland Department of Employment and Training appear to be better equipped for job hunting than last June, as indicated by the 33 percent decline in unskilled (X-Entry) active applicants. Male, white, and senior citizens (55 or over) active applicants continued to decline at rates exceeding 15 percent. Active applicants eligible for unemployment insurance declined by 36 percent. This decline can be expected because of continuing declines in claimants and the duration of claims.

THREE-FOURTHS of the way through FFY 1984, openings are 25 percent ahead of last year. All one-digit SIC occupations show a substantial increase (13 to 49 percent) except for processing and professional/technical/managerial occupations, which declined 4 percent and 10 percent respectively. This decline may be a by-product of companies' "lean and mean" period, where companies are trying to keep overhead low to increase profit and keep competitive price-wise.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between May and June to reach 310.7. This index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967, now costs $31.07. Since last June, prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent, more than the 3.8 percent inflation rate for 1983. At 294.3, the index for food and beverages was higher by 0.2 percent than in May and by 3.4 percent than in last June. Food prices would have decreased but for the soaring prices of oranges, hurt by harsh winter. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the price index for food at home, at 292.0, was up by 0.3 percent from May and 5.4 percent from last June.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st quarter of 1983.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1980 for Maryland's areas and counties.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group -- 1978-1983 Annual Averages, narrative and tabular analysis for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and the Balance of State.

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[1] All comparisons are for the period June, 1983 to June, 1984 unless otherwise stated.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JUNE 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '83
MARYLAND	2,269,182	2,225,038	2,155,889	2,115,895	113,293	109,143	5.0	4.9	6.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,098,839	1,084,041	1,035,633	1,021,280	63,206	62,761	5.8	5.8	7.8
BALTIMORE CITY	402,510	397,363	374,794	369,599	27,716	27,764	6.9	7.0	9.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,528	182,274	176,625	174,177	7,903	8,097	4.3	4.4	6.7
BALTIMORE	331,690	326,696	312,314	307,985	19,376	18,711	5.8	5.7	7.8
CARROLL	47,934	47,474	45,901	45,265	2,033	2,209	4.2	4.7	5.4
HARFORD	73,740	72,673	69,516	68,552	4,224	4,121	5.7	5.7	7.1
HOWARD	58,438	57,560	56,483	55,701	1,955	1,859	3.3	3.2	4.1
D. C. AREA	836,600	817,435	809,120	793,200	27,480	24,235	3.3	3.0	4.3
CHARLES	46,164	45,193	44,700	43,820	1,464	1,373	3.2	3.0	4.2
MONTGOMERY	366,242	357,806	355,785	348,784	10,457	9,022	2.9	2.5	3.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	424,195	414,435	408,636	400,595	15,559	13,840	3.7	3.3	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,187	146,633	137,479	135,683	10,708	10,950	7.2	7.5	10.9
ALLEGANY	35,337	35,282	32,388	32,158	2,949	3,124	8.3	8.9	11.8
FREDERICK	47,068	46,382	45,087	44,393	1,981	1,989	4.2	4.3	6.7
GARRETT	12,067	11,952	10,827	10,643	1,240	1,309	10.3	11.0	14.6
WASHINGTON	53,715	53,017	49,177	48,489	4,538	4,528	8.4	8.5	13.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,952	30,944	29,859	29,054	2,093	1,890	6.6	6.1	9.3
CALVERT	12,138	11,632	11,145	10,730	993	902	8.2	7.8	12.3
ST. MARY'S	19,814	19,312	18,714	18,324	1,100	988	5.6	5.1	7.5
EASTERN SHORE	153,604	145,986	143,797	136,679	9,807	9,307	6.4	6.4	8.5
CAROLINE	8,723	8,437	8,046	7,656	677	781	7.8	9.3	9.4
CECIL	31,448	30,988	28,933	29,117	2,515	1,871	8.0	6.0	9.4
DORCHESTER	15,314	15,220	14,140	13,980	1,174	1,232	7.7	8.1	11.3
KENT	8,525	8,240	8,010	7,858	515	382	6.0	4.6	8.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,300	10,026	9,556	9,264	744	762	7.2	7.6	8.6
SOMERSET	7,669	7,352	6,642	6,245	1,027	1,107	13.4	15.1	16.1
TALBOT	18,182	17,490	17,635	16,991	547	499	3.0	2.9	4.3
WICOMICO	31,588	30,679	29,805	28,931	1,783	1,748	5.6	5.7	8.5
WORCESTER	21,855	17,554	21,030	16,629	825	925	3.8	5.3	5.6
UNITED STATES[2]	115,393,000	113,251,000	106,812,000	105,096,000	8,582,000	8,154,000	7.4	7.2	10.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1770.4	1750.8	1716.3	964.8	960.1	947.0
Manufacturing	217.6	214.5	213.3	142.1	140.9	142.0
Durable Goods	116.7	116.3	113.6	82.7	82.7	82.9
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2
Household furniture	1.3	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.7	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.4
Primary metal industries	19.6	19.8	21.0	18.0	18.2	19.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.6	14.4	13.9	14.6	14.3	13.9
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.8	6.3	6.4	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	16.2	11.4	11.4	10.6
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.3	39.2	37.0	27.7	27.6	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.4	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.4	25.5	19.7	19.6	19.2
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.4	11.0	12.7	7.7	7.4	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.4
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	100.9	98.2	99.7	59.4	58.2	59.1
Food and kindred products	24.7	23.4	25.0	11.8	11.5	12.1
Meat products	5.9	5.7	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	2.9	2.7	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.8	14.0	9.0	8.7	9.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.3	9.8	9.6	7.7	7.4	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.1	25.1	13.9	13.8	13.6
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.1	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.6	13.4	10.0	9.9	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.0	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	9.0	9.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
Nonmanufacturing	1552.8	1536.3	1503.0	822.7	819.2	805.0
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	109.0	105.7	98.5	52.1	51.2	46.1
Transportation and public utilities	90.7	89.4	87.2	59.4	58.6	57.8
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	42.5	41.4	39.9	25.3	24.7	24.4
Trucking & warehousing	27.1	25.8	23.7	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.1	4.6	5.0	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.7	40.5	39.9	28.7	28.5	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.8	26.7	26.0	19.3	19.2	18.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.9	13.8	13.9	9.4	9.3	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	437.9	433.4	421.6	225.5	227.4	220.7
Wholesale trade	98.6	98.2	94.2	55.7	55.5	54.6
Retail trade	339.3	335.2	327.4	169.8	171.9	166.1
General merchandise stores	41.8	41.1	40.3	20.6	20.7	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.7	97.8	99.0	60.8	59.7	60.6
Banking	24.7	24.4	24.5	14.7	14.5	14.9
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.6	13.8	8.7	8.7	8.8
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.8	19.8	14.8	14.9	15.0
Services	419.8	411.7	405.6	220.1	217.5	214.4
Health services	112.1	111.5	111.4	68.1	67.8	67.8
Private hospitals	58.2	57.9	58.4	39.4	39.3	39.6
Educational services	24.4	26.4	24.1	17.9	19.4	17.7
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.8	10.0	9.9	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.4	14.0	12.1	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.5	21.3	20.9	7.6	7.4	6.8
Total government	394.4	397.0	389.4	204.7	204.7	205.3
Total federal government	132.4	130.1	132.7	54.2	53.3	54.5
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.0	43.2	43.6	19.9	19.4	19.9
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.6	13.0	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	74.7	73.3	76.1	27.1	26.7	27.8
Total state and local government	262.0	266.9	256.7	150.5	151.4	150.8
Total state government	84.0	86.8	81.1	57.9	57.8	58.2
Public universities & colleges	26.3	30.0	23.9	8.3	9.0	8.5
Non-education	57.7	56.8	57.2	49.6	48.6	49.7
Total local government	178.0	180.1	175.6	92.6	93.6	92.6
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	111.1	113.7	109.8	54.8	56.3	55.5
Non-education	66.9	66.4	65.8	37.8	37.3	37.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
JUNE 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
MANUFACTURING	$385.11	$377.99	$356.89	41.1	40.6	40.1	$9.37	$9.31	$8.90
DURABLE GOODS	440.96	432.73	400.98	42.4	42.3	41.0	10.40	10.23	9.78
Lumber and wood products	265.67	273.82	257.24	39.3	41.3	38.8	6.76	6.63	6.63
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	273.90	42.0	42.0	41.5	6.66	6.66	6.60
Stone, clay and glass products	430.25	408.48	389.82	45.1	44.4	43.8	9.54	9.20	8.90
Primary metal industries	572.98	581.65	500.80	41.4	42.8	40.0	13.84	13.59	12.52
Fabricated metal products	404.42	370.64	378.40	43.3	41.0	43.0	9.34	9.04	8.80
Machinery except electrical	476.72	461.81	389.91	44.1	43.2	40.7	10.81	10.69	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	353.56	362.52	350.28	41.4	42.4	41.9	8.54	8.55	8.36
Transportation equipment	531.10	497.72	475.98	42.9	41.1	39.5	12.38	12.11	12.05
Instruments and related products	321.11	308.10	305.63	39.4	37.3	39.9	8.15	8.26	7.66
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	300.77	272.13	263.81	41.6	38.6	38.4	7.23	7.05	6.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.95	320.49	312.02	39.8	38.8	39.1	8.24	8.26	7.98
Food and kindred products	311.81	307.68	288.38	40.6	38.8	38.4	7.68	7.93	7.51
Apparel and other textile products	209.75	208.55	209.66	34.9	34.7	35.9	6.01	6.01	5.84
Paper and allied products	340.31	330.47	318.48	41.3	40.4	41.2	8.24	8.18	7.73
Printing and publishing	366.52	373.63	365.95	38.1	38.4	38.4	9.62	9.73	9.53
Chemicals and allied products	466.14	419.74	418.32	45.7	42.1	42.0	10.20	9.97	9.96
Rubber and misc. plastic products	320.95	311.06	308.35	41.2	41.2	41.5	7.79	7.55	7.43
Leather and leather products	188.75	180.34	186.53	37.6	35.5	38.7	5.02	5.08	4.82

Covers an estimated 148,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JUNE 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83	JUNE '84	MAY '84	JUNE '83
MANUFACTURING	$411.58	$402.37	$378.80	41.7	41.1	40.6	$9.87	$9.79	$9.33
DURABLE GOODS	468.70	458.38	421.69	43.0	42.6	41.1	10.90	10.76	10.26
Stone, clay and glass products	435.66	414.04	401.19	44.5	43.4	43.0	9.79	9.54	9.33
Primary metal industries	578.66	592.09	504.19	42.8	43.6	40.4	13.52	13.58	12.48
Fabricated metal products	432.77	386.65	393.38	44.8	41.8	44.5	9.66	9.25	8.84
Machinery except electrical	435.94	413.27	364.75	45.6	44.2	40.8	9.56	9.35	8.94
Electric and electronic equipment	387.99	399.23	381.63	40.5	41.5	41.8	9.58	9.62	9.13
Transportation equipment	567.67	529.92	482.30	43.6	41.4	38.4	13.02	12.80	12.56
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	299.22	253.93	244.34	41.5	38.3	38.0	7.21	6.63	6.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.40	329.67	324.00	40.0	39.2	40.0	8.46	8.41	8.10
Food and kindred products	377.81	384.05	362.44	40.8	40.9	41.0	9.26	9.39	8.84
Apparel and other textile products	215.38	215.27	226.08	33.6	33.9	36.0	6.41	9.35	6.28
Paper and allied products	309.55	294.26	279.14	41.0	40.2	41.6	7.55	7.32	6.71
Printing and publishing	342.00	345.54	340.73	38.0	37.6	38.5	9.00	9.19	8.85
Chemicals & allied products	494.89	446.02	457.95	46.6	42.6	42.6	10.62	10.47	10.75
Rubber & misc. plastic products	278.39	281.79	272.35	40.7	41.5	41.9	6.84	6.79	6.50

Covers an estimated 94,400 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
Total Initial Claims	15,850	16,889	22,548	9,111	11,605	13,118
Total Continued Claims	128,105	138,608	202,842	68,448	81,435	127,147
Total Weeks Compensated	107,882	130,929	173,325	68,090	77,848	105,788
Total Amount of Payments	$13,881,022	$16,924,698	$20,238,489	$8,383,827	$9,593,036	$12,502,523
Average Weekly Payment	$128.67	$129.27	$116.77	$123.13	$123.23	$118.18

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	259	279	272
Total Continued Claims	2,021	2,424	2,310
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	186	231	280
Total Continued Claims	1,055	1,347	1,784

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	JUNE, 1984		MAR., 1983	JUNE, 1983		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1983-1984
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	65560	100	64318	70313	100	-7
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	10560	16	8490	9615	14	10
22-39	40660	62	41137	43745	62	-7
40-54	11012	17	11268	12746	18	-14
55 AND OVER	3326	5	3423	4206	6	-21
SEX						
MALE	26862	41	27919	32774	47	-18
FEMALE	38696	59	36398	37535	53	3
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27525	42	27905	33252	47	-17
BLACK *	36610	56	35106	35753	51	2
HISPANIC	516	1	477	447	1	15
OTHER	908	1	829	850	1	7
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	22024	34	22953	34245	49	-36
VETERAN	7987	12	8823	10142	14	-21
HANDICAPPED	2166	3	2049	2437	3	-11
WELFARE	28660	44	27379	27467	39	4

* NOT HISPANIC

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	59373	100	58898	65632	100	-10
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4967	8	4949	5679	9	-13
CLERICAL	11264	19	10704	11154	17	1
SALES	1742	3	1786	2014	3	-14
SERVICE	11896	20	11653	11620	18	2
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	566	1	589	536	1	6
PROCESSING	1490	3	1543	2237	3	-33
MACHINE TRADES	2366	4	2621	3653	6	-35
BENCHWORK	2375	4	2239	2737	4	-13
STRUCTURAL WORK	5943	10	6762	8951	14	-34
MISCELLANEOUS	5174	9	5488	6651	10	-22
X-ENTRY	11087	19	10092	16498	25	-33
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	36154	100	20389	28961	100	25
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	1615	4	884	1790	6	-10
CLERICAL	7707	21	4592	5456	19	41
SALES	3380	9	1990	2731	9	24
SERVICE	8528	24	4601	7531	26	13
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	587	2	136	502	2	17
PROCESSING	1426	4	753	1484	5	-4
MACHINE TRADES	1649	5	863	1155	4	43
BENCHWORK	2487	7	1850	1670	6	49
STRUCTURAL WORK	4945	14	2572	3746	13	32
MISCELLANEOUS	3829	11	2157	2795	10	37
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	567.9	561.5	544.4
Manufacturing*	27.7	27.4	25.5
Printing and publishing	8.0	8.1	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.3	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.6	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	540.2	534.1	518.9
Construction	42.0	40.6	38.0
Transportation and public utilities*	17.1	16.8	15.2
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	7.3	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.6	141.6	139.9
General merchandise stores	15.0	14.7	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.1	29.5	29.9
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.0	4.1
Services and mining*	158.0	154.1	149.3
Private educational services	4.4	4.7	4.8
Miscellaneous services	18.0	17.8	18.0
Total government	149.4	151.5	146.6
Total federal government	73.9	72.7	74.4
Total state & local government	75.5	78.8	72.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.4	112.3	109.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	23.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	5.0	4.9	3.7
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.4	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	89.1	86.2
Construction	7.2	6.8	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.5	7.4
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	3.1	2.9	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.6	27.3	27.2
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.5
Retail trade*	22.2	21.9	21.7
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.0	21.3	20.9
Health services	8.1	8.1	8.2
Educational services	1.1	1.6	0.9
Total government	21.9	22.6	20.3
Total federal government	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total state & local government	18.7	19.4	17.2
State government	4.6	4.8	3.4
Local government	14.1	14.6	13.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	125.9	119.4	118.8
Manufacturing	24.5	23.0	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.3	9.0
Meat products	4.6	4.4	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.1	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.2	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.3	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	101.4	96.4	95.6
Construction	8.2	7.7	7.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.8	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.2	32.4	31.8
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.0	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	23.5	21.9	22.6
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.9
Total government	23.4	23.6	22.7
Total federal government	4.9	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	18.5	18.7	17.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	440.1	438.2	434.2
Manufacturing	53.0	52.6	56.4
Durable Goods*	19.7	19.9	22.8
Stone, clay & glass products	2.9	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.8	5.3	6.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.2	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.9	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	2.1	1.8	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	33.3	32.7	33.6
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.4	8.1
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.5	5.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.7
Commercial printing	3.3	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	387.1	385.6	377.8
Construction	18.1	17.8	15.6
Transportation & public utilities*	34.8	34.9	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.1	11.2	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.5	5.1
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.9	95.8	92.9
Wholesale trade	28.5	28.9	28.1
Retail trade	67.4	66.9	64.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.2	39.7	40.8
Banking	11.6	11.4	12.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.6	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	117.2	117.2	113.3
Health services	38.2	38.1	37.8
Educational services	12.8	13.6	12.4
Social services	6.0	6.1	6.3
Misc. services	5.1	5.0	4.7
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	80.9	80.2	80.4
Total federal government	14.0	13.8	14.3
Total state & local government	66.9	66.4	66.6
Total state government	29.9	29.1	29.1
Total local government	37.0	37.3	37.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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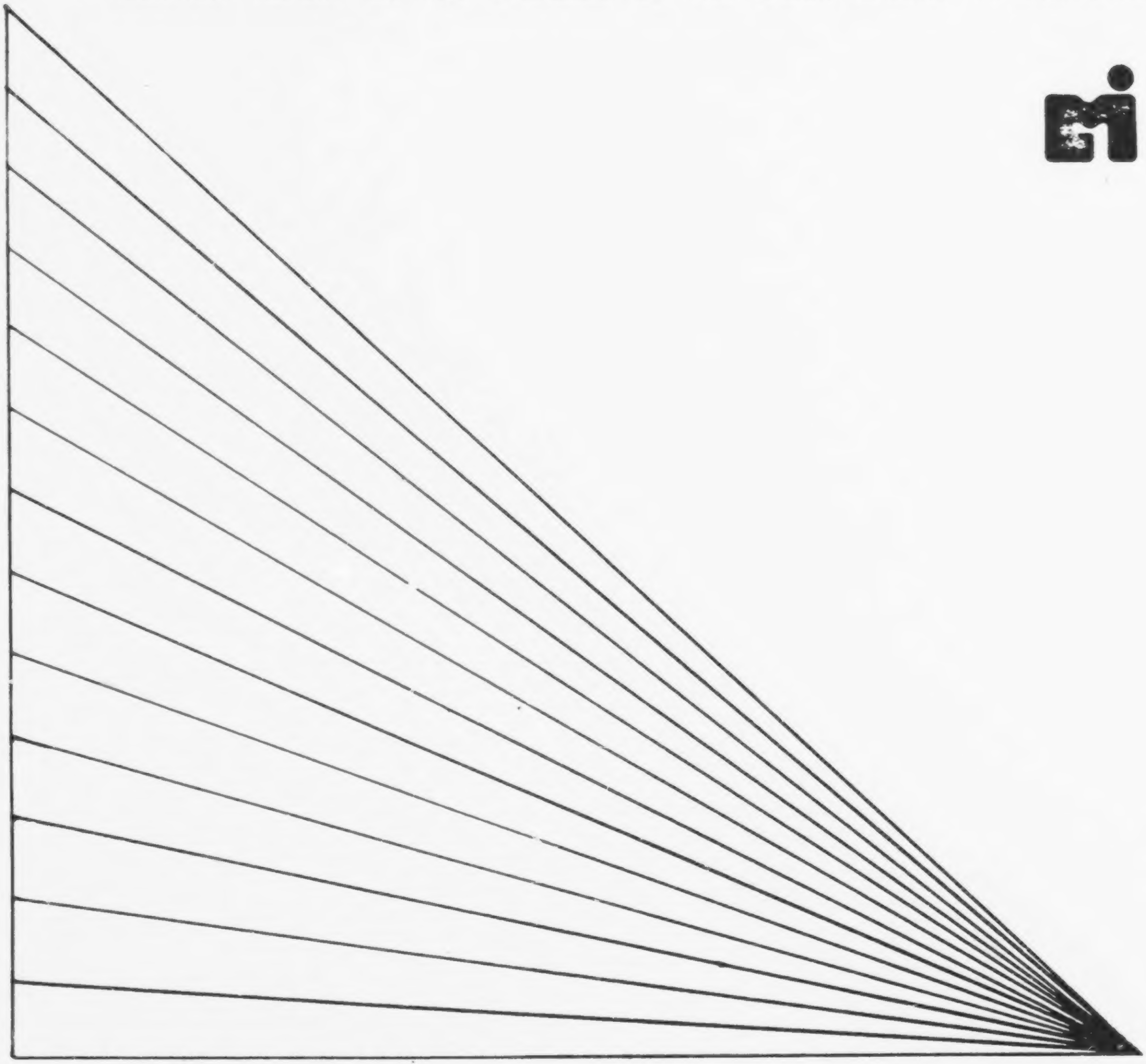
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1984

Department of Employment and Training

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/Pub./R&A 4061
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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 5.0 percent in June to 5.3 percent in July. The rate had averaged a lesser rise of 0.1 percentage points during July of 1970-1983. Still, this is the lowest July rate since 1974 and is significantly lower than the July, 1983 rate of 6.6 percent.

*The July civilian labor force remained at June's level, as decreases of 6,797 in employment balanced increases of 6,779 in unemployment. The labor force had been expanding since February. Since last July the labor force has grown, as employment soared by a greater 55,279 persons than unemployment dropped by 26,773.

*July unemployment rates ranged from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.2 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset and Garrett do rates still exceed 10 percent.

*The state's nonagricultural payroll employment decreased significantly by 11,300 jobs between June and July, much more than last July's loss of 4,300. The estimated 1,757,900 total jobs for July did set a new record for a July. This July's decrease brought an end to the gain of 81,700 jobs between January and June, which exceeded the hiring of 61,800 during that period of 1983.

*Layoffs were noted during this July in education, manufacturing, general merchandise stores, eating and drinking places, automobile garages, and personal, business, and social services. There was hiring in agribusiness, construction, finance/insurance/real estate, amusement and recreation activities, health services, membership organizations, and federal/city/county governments.

*Average weekly earnings of the state's manufacturing production workers increased by $3.04 between June and July to $386.91. Average hourly earnings rose by 12 cents to $9.46. However, average workweeks did decrease by 0.2 hours to 40.9. Since last July, weekly earnings have expanded by 7.7 percent.

*During July, initial claims filed for the state's unemployment insurance increased by 7,875 and continued claims rose by 8,347. Since last July, initial claims are up by 938 but continued claims are down by 45,203.

*The U.S. July consumer price index for all items is up by 0.3 percent from June and by 4.1 percent from last July.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S labor market hit a sour note in July, as the unemployment rate increased from 5.0 percent in June to 5.3 percent. Last July, the rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points. A minor increase of 0.1 percentage points had been averaged during July of 1970 through 1983.

THIS July's unemployment rate is the lowest for a July since 1974 and is significantly lower than the July, 1983 rate of 6.6 percent. After falling by 1.9 percentage points between January and May, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 between May and July. In June, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The August rate is expected to increase slightly, since that month averaged a gain of 0.2 percentage points between 1970 and 1983. Summer jobs will be drawing to a close.

AS usual, Maryland's July unemployment rate is significantly lower than nationally, showing a gap of 2.2 percentage points. The U.S. rate inched up from 7.4 percent in June to 7.5 percent in July (not seasonally adjusted). Like in Maryland, the U.S. rate increased in June and July after falling between January and May.

MARYLAND'S July civilian labor force maintained its June level, as decreases of a estimated 6,797 employed persons essentially matched increases of 6,779 unemployed. The labor force had been expanding since February. Both employment and the labor force hit record levels in June. During last July, the labor force contracted, with unemployment declines outnumbering employment gains. Since a year ago, the labor force has swelled by a estimated 28,506 persons. Employment has soared by 55,279 and unemployment has fallen by 26,773.

EVEN though there was a reduction this July in unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, continued claims filed for Unemployment Insurance increased. Filings particularly were higher for school bus drivers, business services, education, social services, special trade contracting, and the manufacturing industries of apparel and textiles, leather, and transportation equipment. More than 1,000 claims were filed in each of the industries of special trade contracting and transportation equipment.

FROM the employment side, unusually large seasonal layoffs were seen in education because relatively few layoffs had occurred by the previous reference week of June 12th. Other July layoffs were noted in the manufacturing industries of transportation equipment, food processing, and apparel and textile products. Also decreasing were jobs in school bus driving; general merchandise stores; eating and drinking places; personal, business, and social services; and automobile garages. There was hiring in agribusiness; construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; amusement and recreation activities; health services; membership organizations; and federal, city, and county governments. Compared with last July, this July's layoffs were more extensive in manufacturing and education, while the hiring was slower in construction, services, and local government.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. Employment fell by an estimated 2,183 persons as unemployment increased by 3,662. Layoffs were noted in education, school bus driving, general merchandise stores, eating and drinking places, business services, and the manufacturing industries of apparel/textiles, food processing, and transportation equipment. There was some hiring scattered through the service industry, particularly at membership organizations. Baltimore City's unemployment rate rose from June's 6.9 percent to July's 7.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area remained at its June rate of 3.3 percent. The unemployment level dropped by an estimated 325 persons during July and employment by a greater 4,020. Layoffs were registered in personal, business, and social services and in education. Hiring was seen in construction, amusement and recreation services, and federal, city, and county government.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment increased from 7.2 percent in June to 8.6 percent in July. The unemployment rolls expanded by an estimated 2,164 persons while employment receded by 1,414. Seasonal layoffs were observed in education.

SOUTHERN Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 6.6 percent in June to 6.3 percent in July. Meanwhile, the Eastern Shore's rate swelled from 6.3 percent to 7.1 percent. For the entire area, layoffs were registered in food processing, school bus driving, and local boards of education. There was hiring in construction, wholesale trade, and city and county government.

IN July, counties' unemployment rates ranged from 2.8 percent in Montgomery County up to 13.2 percent in Somerset. Only in Somerset and Garrett do rates still exceed 10 percent. Rates are less than 4 percent in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. From June, unemployment rates had increased in 18 counties, decreased in 4, and held steady in 2. Increases of more than a full percentage point were seen in unemployment rates for Allegany, Frederick, Dorchester, and Kent counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S July total nonagricultural payroll employment set a new record for that month of the year, totaling 1,757,900 jobs. New records have also been set this year for the months of February through June. Jobs did decrease significantly by 11,300 between this June and July, more than last July's loss of 4,300. This follows gains of 81,700 jobs between January and June, which greatly exceeds the hiring of 61,800 during that period of 1983. Although manufacturing industries added only 4,600 jobs during those 5 months in 1984, the nonmanufacturing industries of trade noted hiring of 21,300, services 20,300, construction 18,100, government 8,400, transportation and public utilities 4,900, and finance, insurance, and real estate 4,000.

DURING this July, both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing categories lost more jobs than they did a year ago. The manufacturing groups of food processing and apparel/textiles decreased by more this July, and transportation equipment receded as compared with gains last July. However, little change was seen this July in chemicals and rubber/plastics, even though they showed sizable layoffs last July. The nonmanufacturing groups of construction and services engaged in slower hiring than a year ago, while state and local government showed much more extensive layoffs. On the positive side, finance/insurance/real estate and federal government exhibited larger increases this July, while layoffs were smaller this July in transportation and trade.

FOR the 19th consecutive month, total employment is higher than a year ago, growing between July of 1983 and 1984 by 45,900 jobs. Manufacturing accounts for only 2,900 of those additional jobs and nonmanufacturing for 43,000. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 11 have increased in jobs over the year and 8 have decreased. The largest gains are seen in nonelectrical machinery (+2,600) and electric and electronic equipment (+2,300), while the greatest losses have been experienced in transportation equipment (-2,500) and primary metals (-1,400). The only major nonmanufacturing categories to have decreased since last July are state and local government (-1,600) and mining (-400). Sizable gains of 17,600 have been registered in trade, 13,200 in services, 9,800 in construction, and 3,500 in transportation and public utilities.

UNHAPPILY, July's loss of 2,700 manufacturing jobs almost matches June's sizable gain of 2,800. This is the largest monthly decrease since 3,700 during January, 1983. Last July, jobs subsided by a much less extensive 1,600. Unpaid vacations and temporary shutdowns caused the loss of 1,000 jobs in apparel and textiles during this July. Food processing dropped 700 jobs, with unpaid vacations in beverages and weak business conditions in seafood processing. Layoffs of 400 workers in ship and boat building and repair contributed to a loss of 700 jobs in transportation equipment, along with other layoffs due to model changeovers and less business. Another 300 jobs were lost in printing and publishing and 200 in paper and allied products. Nonelectrical machinery actually gained 300 jobs.

NONMANUFACTURING showed significant weakness during July, diminished by 8,600 jobs as compared with a reduction of only 2,700 last July. A good part of this can be attributed to differences in the timing and numbers of schools' seasonal layoffs. By the survey week of the 12th, public colleges and universities had laid off 4,200 in June and 3,200 in July. Last year, 5,400 workers had been laid off by mid-June and only 600 more during July. Local boards of education and community colleges this year laid off 2,500 persons by mid-June and then 15,100 by mid-July. In 1983, 4,900 layoffs were registered by mid-June and then 14,200 by mid-July. Fewer summer workers are being hired by city and county governments. During this July, local governments hired 9,200 as compared with 11,700 last July. Federal agencies are hiring more workers this summer, 1,100 this July as compared with 700 a year ago.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

CONSTRUCTION grew by 1,500 jobs this July, much less than the 2,500 increase last July. However, this July's employment level is the highest since November, 1979. Scattered hiring of summer workers have caused finance, insurance, and real estate to expand by 600 jobs. In services, large gains and losses balanced out each other, resulting in a net increase of 200 jobs. Sizable layoffs were seen in personal services, business services, automobile repair and garages, and social services. Notable hiring took place in amusement and recreation services, health services, private education, and membership organizations. Two thousand jobs were lost in trade during this July, less than the 3,500 reduction a year ago. General merchandise stores lost 700 jobs as other layoffs took place at food stores and especially at eating and drinking places. Transportation receded by 800 jobs this July, with seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment was down by 3,600 over the month, representing 32 percent of the statewide decrease, and was up by 15,300 over the year, representing 33 percent of the statewide increase. The area's total of 964,100 jobs for July accounts for a greater 55 percent of jobs statewide. Between June and July, 1,100 jobs were gained in services while 1,400 were lost in trade, 1,200 at public colleges and universities, 500 in transportation, as well as 800 in apparel and textiles and 600 each in food processing and transportation equipment manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of the state's manufacturing production workers edged up by $3.04 between June and July to $386.91. This was completely due to an increase of 12 cents in average hourly earnings to $9.46 for July. Average weekly hours actually declined by 0.2 hours to 40.9. That split trend of higher hourly earnings and lower average workweeks was prevalent among the industry groups. Weak business conditions and vacation periods caused layoffs of lower paid workers and led to shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime work. The average workweek increased only in nonelectrical machinery, food processing, and apparel/textiles.

AVERAGE hourly earnings fell only in stone/clay/glass products, transportation equipment, rubber/plastics, and leather. July's hourly earnings ranged from $4.85 in leather and leather products up to $13.66 in primary metals. The average workweek ranged from 34.6 hours in instruments up to 45.5 hours in stone, clay, and glass products.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of the manufacturing production workers decreased by $2.39 between June and July to $408.77. This occurred even though the workweek decreased and hourly earnings increased just like statewide. Average weekly hours fell by a more sizable 0.7 hours than statewide to 41.0, while average hourly earnings increased by a similar 11 cents to $9.97. While the average workweek's length is quite close

HOURS AND EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

in the state and Baltimore area, earnings are notably higher in the area, which has a greater proportion of its manufacturing jobs in the higher paid durable goods industries. Since July, 1983, the area's average weekly earnings have increased by a lesser $24.97 or 6.5 percent than statewide, held down by a gain in the average workweek of only 0.3 hours.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for July, 1984 rose 49.7 percent over June's total. Summer vacation layoffs in the industries of apparel, rubber footwear, and primary metals were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were up 7.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 3.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.9 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $127.21.

INITIAL claims in the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 13.1 percent and continued claims were down 13.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were up 18.3 percent and continued claims increased 2.9 percent.

ACTIVITIES for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 50.1 percent, continued claims increased 14.7 percent, weeks compensated were up 3.0 percent, and the amount of payments increased 2.9 percent. The average weekly payment decreased less than one percent to $123.09.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between June and July to 311.7. While housing and food costs surged, gasoline prices declined. Since last July, consumer prices have been inflated by 4.1 percent. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.17. Prices for food and beverages, indexed at 295.3 for July, are up by 0.3 percent from June and 3.7 percent from last July. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items reached 313.0, rising by 0.5 percent over the past two months and by 4.2 percent from a year ago. The area's index for food and beverages, at 295.7, showed no change from its May level but is up by 4.3 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics (ZEUS), annual average labor force estimates for 1982 and 1983 for census tracts in each county and Baltimore City.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1978 and 1979 for Maryland's areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY '83
MARYLAND	2,268,471	2,268,489	2,147,945	2,154,742	120,526	113,747	5.3	5.0	6.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,101,987	1,100,508	1,034,596	1,036,779	67,391	63,729	6.1	5.8	7.5
BALTIMORE CITY	403,554	403,134	374,418	375,208	29,136	27,926	7.2	6.9	8.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,493	185,310	176,448	176,821	9,045	8,489	4.9	4.6	6.5
BALTIMORE	332,415	331,845	312,001	312,659	20,414	19,186	6.1	5.8	7.4
CARROLL	48,002	47,953	45,855	45,952	2,147	2,001	4.5	4.2	5.2
HARFORD	73,956	73,778	69,446	69,593	4,510	4,185	6.1	5.7	7.9
HOWARD	58,565	58,488	56,427	56,546	2,138	1,942	3.7	3.3	4.3
D. C. AREA	830,887	835,232	803,613	807,633	27,274	27,599	3.3	3.3	4.1
CHARLES	45,966	46,094	44,396	44,618	1,570	1,476	3.4	3.2	4.1
MONTGOMERY	363,630	365,533	353,363	355,131	10,267	10,402	2.8	2.8	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,291	423,606	405,854	407,885	15,437	15,721	3.7	3.7	4.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,635	147,885	135,840	137,254	12,795	10,631	8.6	7.2	10.9
ALLEGANY	34,287	35,253	31,012	32,309	3,275	2,944	9.6	8.4	12.4
FREDERICK	46,526	46,987	43,505	45,015	3,021	1,972	6.5	4.2	7.0
GARRETT	12,296	12,049	10,932	10,815	1,364	1,234	11.1	10.2	14.6
WASHINGTON	55,526	53,596	50,391	49,115	5,135	4,481	9.2	8.4	12.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	33,625	31,861	31,522	29,764	2,103	2,097	6.3	6.6	8.8
CALVERT	13,073	12,104	12,064	11,109	1,009	995	7.7	8.2	12.1
ST. MARY'S	20,552	19,757	19,458	18,655	1,094	1,102	5.3	5.6	6.8
EASTERN SHORE	153,338	153,005	142,375	143,313	10,963	9,692	7.1	6.3	8.5
CAROLINE	8,338	8,685	7,637	8,016	701	669	8.4	7.7	10.5
CECIL	31,603	31,388	28,882	28,899	2,721	2,489	8.6	7.9	8.5
DORCHESTER	15,421	15,237	13,910	14,081	1,511	1,156	9.8	7.6	12.0
KENT	8,288	8,492	7,616	7,984	672	508	8.1	6.0	8.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,634	10,248	9,964	9,521	670	727	6.3	7.1	8.5
SOMERSET	8,985	7,635	7,802	6,619	1,183	1,016	13.2	13.3	15.3
TALBOT	18,075	18,096	17,458	17,553	617	543	3.4	3.0	4.4
WICOMICO	30,886	31,454	28,941	29,695	1,945	1,759	6.3	5.6	8.5
WORCESTER	21,108	21,770	20,165	20,945	943	825	4.5	3.8	5.8
UNITED STATES[2]	116,198,000	115,393,000	107,484,000	106,812,000	8,714,000	8,582,000	7.5	7.4	9.4

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1757.9	1769.2	1712.0	964.1	967.7	948.8
Manufacturing	214.6	217.3	211.7	139.5	142.0	140.9
Durable Goods	116.3	116.6	114.4	82.1	82.6	83.5
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.5	20.8	17.7	17.8	19.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.5	14.6	14.1
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.4	6.3	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	18.8	16.5	11.5	11.4	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.4	39.4	37.1	27.7	27.7	27.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.3	26.4	25.6	19.6	19.7	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	10.7	11.4	13.2	7.2	7.8	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.3	100.7	97.3	57.4	59.4	57.4
Food and kindred products	23.8	24.5	24.5	11.2	11.8	11.9
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.2	2.7	*	*	*
Beverages	4.3	4.8	4.5	2.5	3.0	2.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.0	14.0	13.3	8.2	9.0	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.2	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.9	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.3	9.5	7.5	7.7	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.3	25.3	13.8	14.0	13.9
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.1	9.5	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.7	12.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	9.3	8.5	5.1	5.3	4.6
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.2	1.3	1.4	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
Nonmanufacturing	1543.3	1551.9	1500.3	824.6	825.7	807.9
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.8	109.3	101.0	52.5	52.2	47.2
Transportation and public utilities	90.1	90.9	86.6	59.0	59.6	57.8
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.9	5.4	5.4	5.6
Transportation, except railroads	41.8	42.6	38.6	24.9	25.4	24.0
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	27.0	23.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.4	4.3	4.8	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.8	40.8	40.1	28.7	28.8	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.8	26.9	26.1	19.3	19.4	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.0	13.9	14.0	9.4	9.4	9.4
Wholesale and retail trade	435.7	437.7	418.1	226.6	228.0	218.6
Wholesale trade	98.8	98.6	94.5	55.8	55.6	54.5
Retail trade	336.9	339.1	323.6	170.8	172.4	164.1
General merchandise stores	41.0	41.7	40.9	20.1	20.6	20.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	100.2	99.6	99.4	61.1	60.8	60.9
Banking	24.8	24.7	24.6	14.8	14.7	14.9
Credit agencies except banks	13.8	13.7	13.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
Insurance carriers	19.9	19.8	19.7	15.0	14.9	14.9
Services	419.4	419.2	406.2	221.5	220.4	214.7
Health services	112.3	111.9	112.2	68.1	68.0	68.3
Private hospitals	58.2	58.0	58.8	39.4	39.3	39.9
Educational services	24.9	24.4	23.3	18.4	17.9	17.0
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.8	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.6	12.4	11.6	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.5	20.6	7.7	7.6	6.8
Total government	385.8	393.9	387.3	203.8	204.6	208.6
Total federal government	133.5	132.4	133.4	54.3	54.1	54.9
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.5	44.2	43.9	19.9	19.9	20.0
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.7	13.0	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	75.2	74.5	76.5	27.2	27.0	28.1
Total state and local government	252.3	261.5	253.9	149.5	150.5	153.7
Total state government	80.1	83.4	80.8	56.5	57.8	57.9
Public universities & colleges	22.6	25.8	23.3	7.1	8.3	7.9
Non-education	57.5	57.6	57.5	49.4	49.5	50.0
Total local government	172.2	178.1	173.1	93.0	92.7	95.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	96.1	111.2	95.6	48.4	54.9	49.3
Non-education	76.1	66.9	77.5	44.6	37.8	46.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JULY 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
MANUFACTURING	$386.91	$383.87	$359.10	40.9	41.1	39.9	$ 9.46	$ 9.34	$ 9.00
DURABLE GOODS	441.41	441.52	404.67	42.2	42.7	41.0	10.46	10.34	9.87
Lumber and wood products	258.55	266.06	243.25	37.8	39.3	36.8	6.84	6.77	6.61
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	280.80	42.0	42.0	43.2	6.66	6.66	6.50
Stone, clay and glass products	419.97	423.90	399.14	45.5	45.0	44.3	9.23	9.42	9.01
Primary metal industries	566.89	580.64	514.40	41.5	42.6	40.6	13.66	13.63	12.67
Fabricated metal products	390.99	404.05	379.13	41.2	43.4	41.8	9.49	9.31	9.07
Machinery except electrical	508.72	475.00	388.65	44.9	43.9	40.4	11.33	10.82	9.62
Electric and electronic equipment	363.96	353.18	352.37	41.5	41.6	41.7	8.77	8.49	8.45
Transportation equipment	504.64	529.76	471.06	42.3	43.0	40.4	11.93	12.32	11.66
Instruments and related products	280.95	321.11	291.77	34.6	39.4	35.8	8.12	8.15	8.15
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	311.15	308.00	263.12	40.2	42.6	38.3	7.74	7.23	6.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.04	326.30	312.73	39.5	39.6	38.8	8.33	8.24	8.06
Food and kindred products	315.75	305.71	289.52	40.9	39.6	38.5	7.72	7.72	7.52
Apparel and other textile products	223.25	211.65	207.80	36.3	35.1	35.4	6.15	6.03	5.87
Paper and allied products	335.91	339.90	304.92	39.8	41.2	39.6	8.44	8.25	7.70
Printing and publishing	377.64	365.96	373.65	38.3	38.2	38.6	9.86	9.58	9.68
Chemicals and allied products	434.52	461.26	422.68	42.6	45.4	42.1	10.20	10.16	10.04
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.45	320.54	311.67	40.5	41.2	41.5	7.69	7.78	7.51
Leather and leather products	178.97	187.99	175.68	36.9	37.3	36.6	4.85	5.04	4.80

Covers an estimated 145,200 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JULY 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83	JULY '84	JUNE '84	JULY '83
MANUFACTURING	$408.77	$411.16	$383.80	41.0	41.7	40.7	$ 9.97	$ 9.86	$ 9.43
DURABLE GOODS	460.15	470.22	429.94	42.1	43.1	41.5	10.93	10.91	10.36
Stone, clay and glass products	434.82	435.66	414.10	45.2	44.5	44.1	9.62	9.79	9.39
Primary metal industries	578.14	592.47	524.95	42.2	43.5	41.4	13.70	13.62	12.68
Fabricated metal products	407.22	431.49	394.31	41.3	44.9	43.0	9.86	9.61	9.17
Machinery except electrical	403.60	427.90	359.70	42.8	44.9	40.1	9.43	9.53	8.97
Electric and electronic equipment	406.37	387.99	387.99	40.8	40.5	41.9	9.96	9.58	9.26
Transportation equipment	527.50	564.60	479.53	42.2	43.7	39.5	12.50	12.92	12.14
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	304.20	299.22	247.81	39.0	41.5	38.6	7.80	7.21	6.42
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.56	336.36	322.36	39.6	39.9	39.7	8.60	8.43	8.12
Food and kindred products	382.17	374.63	368.76	40.7	40.5	42.0	9.39	9.25	8.78
Apparel and other textile products	235.26	214.70	221.88	35.7	33.6	35.5	6.59	6.39	6.25
Paper and allied products	303.02	308.04	260.31	39.2	40.8	39.5	7.73	7.55	6.59
Printing and publishing	357.72	339.85	336.92	38.3	38.1	38.2	9.34	8.92	8.82
Chemicals & allied products	457.80	491.51	452.84	43.6	46.5	42.6	10.50	10.57	10.63
Rubber & misc. plastic products	279.97	278.39	281.20	40.4	40.7	42.8	6.93	6.84	6.57

Covers an estimated 91,100 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Total Initial Claims	23,725	15,850	22,787	13,676	9,111	13,139
Total Continued Claims	123,177	114,830	168,380	78,510	68,448	106,366
Total Weeks Compensated	111.168	107,882	140,102	70,116	68,090	84,699
Total Amount of Payments	$14,141,980	$13,881,022	$16,042,250	$8,630,509	$8,383,827	$9,786,757
Average Weekly Payment	$127.21	$128.67	$114.50	$123.09	$123.13	$115.55

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	293	259	264
Total Continued Claims	1,758	2,021	1,930
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	220	186	245
Total Continued Claims	1,086	1,055	1,410

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	564.4	568.3	540.1
Manufacturing*	27.9	27.7	25.7
Printing and publishing	8.0	8.0	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.8	8.7	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	536.5	540.6	514.4
Construction	43.2	42.2	39.7
Transportation and public utilities*	17.0	17.1	14.6
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.5	5.7
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.9	6.9	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.3	143.5	138.3
General merchandise stores	14.9	15.0	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.5	30.1	29.9
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining*	156.6	157.4	149.3
Private educational services	4.4	4.5	4.8
Miscellaneous services	18.2	18.0	17.9
Total government	145.9	150.3	142.6
Total federal government	75.7	74.8	74.1
Total state & local government	70.2	75.5	68.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.5	112.4	108.8
Manufacturing	23.5	23.6	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.7	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery except electrical	5.1	5.0	3.9
Other manufacturing	12.8	12.7	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	87.0	88.8	85.7
Construction	7.4	7.3	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.6	7.6	7.5
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.4	27.6	27.1
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.6
Retail trade*	22.0	22.2	21.5
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	20.9	20.9	21.0
Health services	8.2	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.2	1.1	0.9
Total government	20.1	21.8	19.5
Total federal government	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total state & local government	16.9	18.6	16.3
State government	4.0	4.3	3.3
Local government	12.9	14.3	13.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state'~~s total~~.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	124.4	125.6	118.0
Manufacturing	24.0	24.2	22.6
Food & kindred products*	8.9	9.1	8.8
Meat products	4.6	4.6	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.3	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.6	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	100.4	101.4	95.4
Construction	8.4	8.2	7.5
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.9	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.5	35.3	32.3
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.3	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.2	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.4	23.4	22.9
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.9
Total government	22.2	23.4	21.5
Total federal government	4.9	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	17.3	18.5	16.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	443.3	439.1	438.4
Manufacturing	51.1	52.8	54.8
Durable Goods*	18.8	19.6	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.9	2.9	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.5	4.7	6.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2 1	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.3	1.4	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.6	2.1	3.9
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	32.3	33.2	32.1
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.4	7.7
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.7	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.5
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	5.7	5.9	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	392.2	386.3	383.6
Construction	18.7	18.0	15.6
Transportation & public utilities*	35.0	34.8	34.6
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp. except railroads*	11.2	11.0	11.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.2
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.4	95.2	91.6
Wholesale trade	28.5	28.6	27.5
Retail trade	65.9	66.6	64.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.1	40.3	40.9
Banking	11.7	11.6	12.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.4	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	118.9	117.3	114.1
Health services	38.3	38.1	38.2
Educational services	13.3	12.8	12.3
Social services	6.1	6.0	6.2
Misc. services	5.2	5.1	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	85.1	80.7	86.8
Total federal government	14.1	14.0	14.5
Total state & local government	71.0	66.7	72.3
Total state government	29.7	29.7	29.1
Total local government	41.3	37.0	43.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
APRIL-JUNE, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	6/84	5/84	4/84	6/84	5/84	4/84	6/84	5/84	4/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1769.2	1750.8	1735.4	791.0	785.6	779.2	--	--	--
Manufacturing	217.3	214.5	214.2	69.3	68.3	67.0	148.2	145.3	145.1
Durable Goods	116.6	116.3	116.7	28.2	28.4	27.9	74.8	74.3	74.9
Lumber & wood products	3.6	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Stone, clay & glass products	7.8	7.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	19.5	19.8	19.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	15.4	15.4	15.5
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.6	6.6	6.5
Machinery, except electrical	18.8	18.7	18.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	12.9	12.9	12.8
Electric & electronic equipment	39.4	39.2	39.1	15.7	15.5	15.1	18.0	17.9	18.0
Transportation equipment	11.4	11.0	11.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.2	6.7	7.3
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.1
Nondurable Goods	100.7	98.2	97.5	41.1	39.9	39.1	73.4	71.0	70.2
Food & kindred products	24.5	23.4	22.9	8.6	8.1	7.8	17.4	16.3	15.8
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	14.0	13.8	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	12.3	12.1	11.8
Paper & allied products	10.3	9.8	9.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	8.1	7.7	7.8
Printing & publishing	26.3	26.1	26.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	17.6	17.4	17.6
Chemicals & allied products	12.7	12.6	12.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.0	7.9	7.9
Petroleum & coal products	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.3	9.0	8.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	6.9	6.6	6.4
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1551.9	1536.3	1521.2	721.7	717.3	712.2	--	--	--
Contract construction	109.3	105.7	102.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	90.9	89.4	88.2	25.3	24.8	24.6	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	42.6	41.4	40.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.8	40.5	40.4	15.8	15.5	15.4	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	437.7	433.4	427.0	199.9	198.2	194.7	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	98.6	98.2	97.6	27.7	27.7	27.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	339.1	335.2	329.4	172.2	170.5	167.2	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.7	41.1	40.9	29.3	28.9	28.6	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	99.6	97.8	97.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	--	--	--
Services & mining	420.5	413.0	409.9	237.9	235.2	233.7	--	--	--
Total government	393.9	397.0	396.2	190.6	192.3	192.8	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.4	130.1	129.3	59.9	58.8	58.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	261.5	266.9	266.9	130.7	133.5	133.9	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

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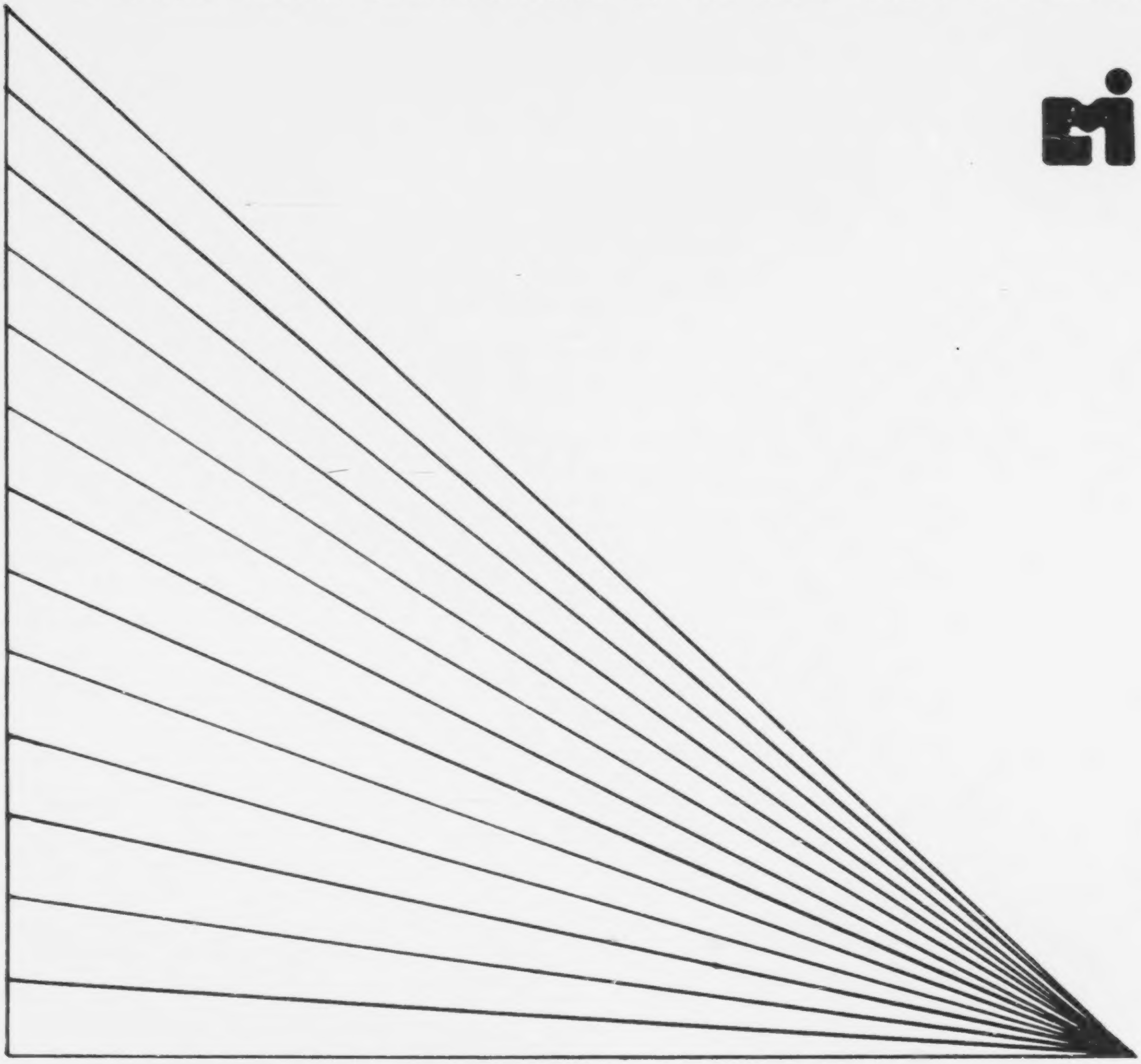
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1984

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB./OA/R&A 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate edged down from 5.3 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. This follows a decrease in the rate of 1.9 percentage points between January and May and an increase of 0.4 between May and July. Last August, the rate was significantly higher at 6.5 percent. You have to go back to 1978 for a lower August unemployment rate.

*The August civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 13,063 persons between July and August, with employment falling by 10,917 and unemployment by 2,146. Students and other summer workers began to leave the labor force. Since last August, the labor force has swelled by 32,255 persons, as increases in employment of 60,137 have outpaced decreases in unemployment of 27,882.

*August unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.6 percent in Somerset. Only in four counties did the rate change by at least a full percentage point during August, all moving downward. Harford County is the sole county whose rate has increased since last August. Most improved over the year is Calvert County's unemployment rate.

*Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 11,800 jobs during August, less than the loss of 13,400 last August. The estimated 1,746,700 jobs did set a new record total for the month of August. Noticeable hiring was seen during August in only food processing, apparel and textile manufacturing, wholesale trade, and public colleges and universities. Layoffs were registered in local government, services, trade, trucking, construction, and electric/electronic equipment manufacturing.

*Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers fell by $5.03 between July and August to $381.48. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.1 hour to 40.8 and average hourly earnings decreased by 10 cents to $9.35. Workers were coming and going from paid and unpaid vacations. Since last August, average weekly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent.

*During August, initial claims filed for the state's unemployment insurance decreased by a sizable 6,415, while continued claims increased by a minor 309. Since last August, initial claims have dropped by 10,292 and continued claims by 64,521.

*The U. S. August consumer price index for all items was up by 0.4 percent from July and by 4.2 percent from last August.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN Maryland's 20th month of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, the unemployment rate edged down from 5.3 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. Last August the rate also declined by 0.1 percentage points, but then the rate was considerably higher at 6.5 percent. Between 1970 and 1983, the rate averaged an increase of 0.2 percentage points between July and August. This August's unemployment rate is the lowest for August since 1978.

THE state's estimated civilian labor force of 2,255,151 persons for August represented a decrease of 13,063 from July. Employment receded by 10,917 and unemployment by 2,146. Summer jobs began to end, particularly in retail trade, services, education, and city and county government. Other layoffs were noted in electric and electronic equipment manufacturing, construction, and trucking. Noticeable hiring was seen only in food processing. However, claims filed for unemployment insurance declined over the month, as did the number of unemployed summer workers. Claims especially receded in manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, and business services.

AFTER dropping by 1.9 percentage points between January and May, Maryland's unemployment rate rose by 0.4 in June and July. The August rate now stands 1.6 percentage points below this year's peak rate in January of 6.8 percent. During the heat of recovery in 1983, unemployment did fall by a greater 2.5 percentage points between January and August. In the depths of the recession in 1982, however, unemployment decreased by only 0.9 over those seven months. The unemployment rate is expected to decrease further during September, as students and other summer workers continue to leave the labor force. Between 1970 and 1983, the rate averaged a decrease of 0.3 percentage points for September.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U. S. figure, in August by 2.1 percentage points. The U. S. rate inched down from 7.5 percent in July to 7.3 percent in August (not seasonally adjusted). National trends have followed Maryland's all during the year, as unemployment edged up in June and July after falling from February through May. However, U. S. unemployment has dropped since last August by a greater 1.9 percentage points than the 1.3 decrease experienced in Maryland. In July, 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

MARYLAND'S labor force and employment reached record levels in June. The labor force decreased by an estimated 75,010 persons between February and June, held steady in July, and declined in August. As summer workers continue to leave the labor force, further declines should be registered in September. Since last August, the labor force has expanded by 32,255 persons. Yet, this August marks only the 3rd consecutive month of yearly increases. Often, unemployment has decreased more rapidly than employment increased. Now employment is up from last August by a greater 60,137 persons than unemployment's decline of 27,882.

BETWEEN July and August, unemployment rates decreased in 14 Maryland counties, increased in 8, and held steady in 2. Yet, in only four counties did the rate change by at least a full percentage point, all moving downward. August unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Montgomery up to 12.6 percent in Somerset. In January, Somerset's rate was much higher at 25.9 percent, but Montgomery's was little different at 3.1 percent. This August, the Western Maryland region registered the highest unemployment rate and the Washington, D. C. suburbs the lowest. Only two counties, Somerset and Garrett, still have rates exceeding 10 percent. Five counties enjoy rates less than 4 percent--Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. Since August, 1983, unemployment rates have increased only in Harford County, from 6.1 percent to 6.2 percent. Most improved over the year is Calvert, whose rate has fallen from 11.2 percent to 7.9 percent. Rates also have dropped over the year by at least 2.0 percentage points in Prince George's, Frederick, Washington, St. Mary's, Dorchester, and Kent counties.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate edged up from 6.1 percent in July to 6.2 percent in August. Estimated employment dropped by 10,867 persons as unemployment increased by only 999. Baltimore City's rate increased from 7.2 percent to 7.4 percent in August. Some hiring was seen in the area's food processing and trade during August. Substantial layoffs were registered in local government, services, trucking, and construction. In July, 134 out of 239 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area inched down from 3.3 percent in July to 3.2 percent in August. Employment advanced by 2,475 persons and unemployment dropped by only 77. The greatest numbers of layoffs were seen at general merchandise stores, and the greatest amount of hiring was observed in education.

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 8.5 percent to 7.7 percent. Employment inched up by an estimated 83 persons while unemployment fell by 1,311. All four area counties decreased in their unemployment. Frederick County's rate dropped from 6.4 percent to 4.9 percent with recalls in apparel/textiles and leather/leather products manufacturing.

SOUTHERN Maryland's August unemployment rate stayed at its July level of 6.2 percent. The Eastern Shore's rate dropped significantly from 7.0 percent to 6.1 percent. Most notable were decreases in Cecil, Dorchester, and Kent counties' unemployment rates. In this balance of state area, the most striking employment trend was the layoffs in education at the end of summer sessions. There was some hiring in food processing as well as a few layoffs in trade and certain manufacturing categories.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

AFTER decreasing by 10,700 jobs during July, nonagricultural payroll employment fell by an additional 11,800 during August. Last year, jobs receded by a lesser 4,300 during July then dropped by a greater 13,400 during August. Still, this August's employment of 1,746,700 sets a new record for that month of the year. Starting in February, new employment records have been set for each month this year. For the 20th consecutive month, total employment is higher than a year ago, exceeding last August's level by 48,100 jobs.

MANUFACTURING employment was stable in August with a miniscule gain of 100 jobs. This follows a gain of 2,800 in June and a loss of 2,200 in July. The most sizable change during August was the seasonal hiring of 900 in preserving fruits and vegetables. Also in food processing, there were 200 recalls from unpaid vacations in beverages. There were 400 additional jobs in apparel and textiles after recalls from unpaid vacations and for better business conditions. In electric and electronic equipment, 700 layoffs resulted from less business and temporary shutdowns in electrical industrial apparatus, communication equipment, and other industries. Also receding in employment during August by 200 jobs each were primary metals, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing.

LAST year 1,600 manufacturing jobs were lost during July and another 1,300 during August. Electric and electronic equipment decreased by a greater extent last August than this August. Food processing actually slipped in employment. However, rubber and plastics increased noticeably a year ago. Between August of 1983 and 1984, manufacturing employment has expanded by 4,800 jobs. It still does not come close to the employment seen before 1982. Over the year, 12 of the manufacturing industries have increased in jobs, 6 decreased, and 1 stayed the same. The major growth industries are electric and electronic equipment (+3,100), nonelectrical machinery (+2,500), and food processing (+1,200). Declining are the industries of transportation equipment (-2,200) and primary metals (-1,300).

AFTER swelling by 77,100 jobs between January and June, nonmanufacturing was diminished by 8,500 jobs during July and by 11,900 during August. In 1983, employment grew by a lesser 55,300 between January and June, then receded by a lesser 2,700 during July and by a greater 12,100 during August.Trends last August were quite different than those experienced this August. The greatest difference is the less extensive seasonal layoffs this August in local government. Construction and services, however, are experiencing more layoffs than a year ago. Trade and transportation decreased this August, compared with gains last year. Communications/public utilities and federal government each showed little change, compared with respective increases and decreases last August. Nonmanufacturing employment exceeds its total a year ago for the 20th consecutive month, in August by 43,300 jobs. Since last August, trade has added 13,900 jobs, services 12,000, construction 9,600, local government 5,200, transportation 1,800, and federal government 1,000. Only state government has noticeably declined, by 700 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

LOCAL government subsided by a sizable 5,800 jobs during August. There were layoffs of 3,700 in public education at the end of summer school, as well as layoffs of 2,100 in city and county governments as summer jobs ended. Last August a much greater 12,700 layoffs occurred, 5,500 of them in education. Services declined by 2,800 jobs this August with scattered layoffs in health services, private education, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation, and agriculture services. Last August a lesser 1,400 jobs were lost, mainly in health and social services. Services had been increasing this year until August, adding 20,700 jobs between January and July. In trade, increases of 500 jobs this August in wholesale trade were outnumbered by decreases of 2,000 in retail trade. Layoffs were scattered through food stores, furniture/home furnishings stores, eating/drinking places, and miscellaneous. Last August, trade actually gained 2,900 jobs. Layoffs in trucking this August dropped transportation equipment by 1,000. Last August, hiring in water transportation boosted transportation by 400 jobs. Construction receded by 700 jobs during this August, compared with fewer layoffs of 300 last August. Between this January and July, seasonal hiring of 19,800 was noted. Limited layoffs dropped finance, insurance, and real estate by 400 jobs during this August. Only state government increased this August, by 400 as public colleges and universities started to hire for the fall semester.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by a greater 11,900 jobs between July and August than the drop statewide. Baltimore contained 55 percent of the total statewide employment. Since last August, employment has expanded by 24,000 jobs, representing a reasonable 50 percent of the growth statewide.

THE area's manufacturing inched up by 100 jobs during August but was higher by 6,100 than in last August. Food processing added 600 jobs and apparel/textiles 500, while electric and electronic equipment dropped by 400. Nonmanufacturing industries registered a net decrease of 12,000 jobs. Local government decreased by 7,700, services by 2,100, transportation by 1,100, construction by 1,000, and finance/insurance/real estate by 400. Only trade increased, by 600 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN July and August, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers fell by $5.03 to $381.48. Average weekly hours dipped by 0.1 hours to 40.8 and hourly earnings decreased by 10 cents to $9.35. Workers were coming and going from paid and unpaid vacations during August. Actually, more industry categories showed increased earnings between July and August than showed decreases. Nine of 17 reported categories had higher hourly earnings, most particularly electric/electronic equipment (+26 cents), transportation equipment (+33 cents), and printing/publishing (+22 cents). On the other hand, average hourly earnings fell by 95 cents in nonelectric machinery, 94 cents in primary metals, 47 cents in paper/allied products, 19 cents in primary metals.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (CONTINUED)

and 14 cents in furniture/fixtures. Average workweeks rose in only three categories while dropping in six. Hourly earnings for August ranged from $5.02 in leather/leather products up to $13.47 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 33.9 hours in leather up to 44.9 hours in stone/clay/glass products. Since last August, the average workweek in manufacturing has been lengthened slightly by 0.4 hours, while average weekly earnings have expanded by $16.49 to 4.5 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $2.05 between July and August to $406.07. The manufacturing workers' average workweek remained at July's level of 41.1 hours, while hourly earnings were diminished by 5 cents to $9.88. Since last August, the average workweek has shortened slightly by 0.2 hours, and average weekly earnings have risen by $17.44 or 4.5 percent. Average earnings and average workweeks remain higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in August, 1984 were down 27.0 percent from the total filed during the previous month. Fewer layoffs in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, and apparel were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were up less than one percent, weeks compensated increased 6.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 9.3 percent. The average weekly payment increased 2.4 percent to $130.24.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees program were up 15.7 percent and continued claims decreased 6.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers program increased 5.9 percent and continued claims were down less than one percent.

INITIAL claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined 24.8 percent, continued claims were down 2.3 percent, weeks compensated rose 12.7 percent, and the amount of payments increased 14.6 percent. The average weekly payment rose 1.7 percent to $125.18.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between July and August to 313.0. Prices increased particularly for fresh vegetables, women's apparel, and home insurance. Since last August, inflation has proceeded at a moderate pace of 4.2 percent. The index for food and beverages increased to 296.9, up by 0.5 percent from July and by 4.2 percent from last August. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices for food at home, indexed at 292.2, were up by 0.6 percent from July and by 6.3 percent from last August.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics (ZEUS) by Minor Civil Divisions, 1982 and 1983 Annual Averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST '83
MARYLAND	2,255,151	2,268,214	2,137,492	2,148,409	117,659	119,805	5.2	5.3	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,092,449	1,102,317	1,024,238	1,035,105	68,211	67,212	6.2	6.1	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	400,104	403,850	370,670	374,602	29,434	29,248	7.4	7.2	8.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,859	185,532	174,682	176,535	9,177	8,997	5.0	4.8	6.3
BALTIMORE	329,605	332,435	308,877	312,155	20,728	20,280	6.3	6.1	7.0
CARROLL	47,422	47,997	45,396	45,878	2,026	2,119	4.3	4.4	5.2
HARFORD	73,309	73,913	68,751	69,480	4,558	4,433	6.2	6.0	6.1
HOWARD	58,150	58,589	55,862	56,455	2,288	2,134	3.9	3.6	4.2
D. C. AREA	832,738	830,340	805,740	803,265	26,998	27,075	3.2	3.3	4.9
CHARLES	46,012	45,936	44,513	44,376	1,499	1,560	3.3	3.4	5.0
MONTGOMERY	364,761	363,369	354,298	353,210	10,463	10,159	2.9	2.8	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,966	421,035	406,929	405,679	15,037	15,356	3.6	3.6	5.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,141	148,369	135,808	135,725	11,333	12,644	7.7	8.5	9.9
ALLEGANY	34,011	34,252	30,918	30,985	3,093	3,267	9.1	9.5	11.0
FREDERICK	45,508	46,445	43,299	43,488	2,209	2,957	4.9	6.4	7.1
GARRETT	12,263	12,266	10,958	10,925	1,305	1,341	10.6	10.9	12.4
WASHINGTON	55,359	55,406	50,633	50,327	4,726	5,079	8.5	9.2	11.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	32,408	33,681	30,399	31,586	2,009	2,095	6.2	6.2	8.8
CALVERT	12,568	13,096	11,569	12,092	999	1,004	7.9	7.7	11.2
ST. MARY'S	19,840	20,585	18,830	19,494	1,010	1,091	5.1	5.3	7.3
EASTERN SHORE	150,416	153,508	141,307	142,728	9,109	10,780	6.1	7.0	7.2
CAROLINE	8,118	8,337	7,431	7,651	687	686	8.5	8.2	8.6
CECIL	31,119	31,648	29,188	28,997	1,931	2,651	6.2	8.4	7.1
DORCHESTER	15,448	15,430	14,309	13,941	1,139	1,489	7.4	9.7	9.5
KENT	8,133	8,284	7,744	7,628	389	656	4.8	7.9	6.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,673	10,643	10,036	9,984	637	659	6.0	6.2	7.0
SOMERSET	8,309	8,985	7,259	7,819	1,050	1,166	12.6	13.0	13.3
TALBOT	17,653	18,106	17,088	17,495	565	611	3.2	3.4	4.2
WICOMICO	30,119	30,926	28,244	29,005	1,875	1,921	6.2	6.2	7.5
WORCESTER	20,844	21,149	20,008	20,208	836	941	4.0	4.4	4.8
UNITED STATES[2]	115,076,000	116,198,000	106,694,000	107,484,000	8,382,000	8,714,000	7.3	7.5	9.2

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1746.7	1758.5	1698.6	952.9	964.8	928.9
Manufacturing	215.2	215.1	210.4	139.8	139.7	133.7
Durable Goods	115.3	116.4	112.3	81.2	82.1	76.0
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.9	7.4	5.7	5.9	5.6
Primary metal industries	19.2	19.4	20.5	17.6	17.7	18.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.8	14.6	14.1	14.7	14.5	14.0
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.9	8.6	6.3	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	19.1	19.1	16.6	11.5	11.5	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.7	39.4	35.6	27.3	27.7	20.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.1	3.5	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.1	26.4	25.7	19.5	19.7	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	10.6	10.8	12.8	7.0	7.2	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.9	98.7	98.1	58.6	57.6	57.7
Food and kindred products	25.2	24.1	24.0	12.0	11.4	11.2
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	4.1	3.2	3.1	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.1
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	12.9	13.4	8.6	8.1	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.4	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	7.5	7.5	7.4
Printing and publishing	25.9	26.1	25.2	13.7	13.9	13.7
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.9	10.0	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.3	9.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.1	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.2	1.6	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1531.5	1543.4	1488.2	813.1	825.1	795.2
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.3	111.0	100.7	51.7	52.7	47.7
Transportation and public utilities	89.4	90.4	87.2	58.2	59.3	57.5
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	40.8	41.8	39.0	23.9	25.0	23.5
Trucking & warehousing	26.0	27.0	23.3	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.3	5.4	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.8	40.8	40.6	28.8	28.8	28.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.9	26.8	26.7	19.4	19.3	19.3
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.9	14.0	13.9	9.4	9.5	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	434.9	436.4	421.0	227.7	227.1	220.2
Wholesale trade	99.4	98.9	95.2	56.2	55.8	55.1
Retail trade	335.5	337.5	325.8	171.5	171.3	165.1
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.4	40.5	21.1	20.4	20.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	99.6	100.0	99.2	60.4	60.8	60.7
Banking	24.8	24.8	24.8	14.7	14.8	14.8
Credit agencies except banks	13.8	13.8	13.9	8.7	8.7	8.9
Insurance carriers	19.7	19.9	19.7	14.8	15.0	15.0
Services	416.8	419.6	404.8	219.2	221.3	214.6
Health services	112.1	112.5	111.1	68.1	68.3	68.1
Private hospitals	58.0	58.4	58.6	39.4	39.6	39.8
Educational services	24.4	24.7	23.5	18.1	18.3	17.2
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.5	9.9	9.2	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	12.5	12.7	12.1	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.8	21.7	20.8	7.7	7.7	6.8
Total government	379.2	384.7	373.7	195.9	203.8	194.4
Total federal government	133.2	133.3	132.2	54.2	54.3	54.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	44.3	44.5	43.2	19.7	19.9	19.8
U. S. Postal service	13.9	13.9	13.1	7.2	7.2	6.8
Other federal government	75.0	74.9	75.9	27.3	27.2	28.0
Total state and local government	246.0	251.4	241.5	141.6	149.5	139.8
Total state government	80.4	80.0	81.1	56.3	56.5	57.5
Public universities & colleges	23.4	22.8	23.5	7.5	7.4	7.5
Non-education	57.0	57.2	57.6	48.8	49.1	50.0
Total local government	165.6	171.4	160.4	85.3	93.0	82.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	92.2	95.9	90.1	43.1	48.5	43.0
Non-education	73.4	75.5	70.3	42.2	44.5	39.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUGUST 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
MANUFACTURING	$381.48	$386.51	$364.99	40.8	40.9	40.6	$ 9.35	$ 9.45	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	433.02	441.41	415.17	42.0	42.2	41.6	10.31	10.46	9.98
Lumber and wood products	267.24	259.76	269.89	38.9	38.2	39.4	6.87	6.80	6.85
Furniture and fixtures	265.86	284.34	301.00	40.1	42.0	45.4	6.63	6.77	6.63
Stone, clay and glass products	418.47	419.97	404.02	44.9	45.5	44.3	9.32	9.23	9.12
Primary metal industries	538.80	568.26	530.29	40.0	41.6	41.3	13.47	13.66	12.84
Fabricated metal products	417.34	390.04	403.74	43.7	41.1	43.6	9.55	9.49	9.26
Machinery except electrical	456.12	509.17	401.47	43.9	44.9	40.8	10.39	11.34	9.84
Electric and electronic equipment	374.88	361.42	357.01	41.7	41.4	42.2	8.99	8.73	8.46
Transportation equipment	520.20	502.60	467.60	42.5	42.2	40.0	12.24	11.91	11.69
Instruments and related products	327.06	275.33	301.37	39.5	33.7	38.1	8.28	8.17	7.91
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	259.20	311.45	241.09	38.4	40.5	36.2	6.75	7.69	6.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.47	329.47	313.63	39.6	39.6	39.5	8.32	8.32	7.94
Food and kindred products	311.24	316.98	282.27	39.8	40.9	39.7	7.82	7.75	7.11
Apparel and other textile products	215.42	223.61	207.21	35.2	36.3	36.1	6.12	6.16	5.74
Paper and allied products	327.20	335.41	311.45	40.9	39.6	40.5	8.00	8.47	7.69
Printing and publishing	309.25	376.75	374.58	39.3	38.8	39.1	9.93	9.71	9.58
Chemicals and allied products	443.12	437.74	435.74	43.7	43.0	42.1	10.14	10.18	10.35
Rubber and misc. plastic products	318.37	311.45	310.80	41.4	40.5	42.0	7.69	7.69	7.40
Leather and leather products	170.18	162.68	186.80	33.9	33.2	38.2	5.02	4.90	4.89

Covers an estimated 145,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUGUST 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83	AUG. '84	JULY '84	AUG. '83
MANUFACTURING	$406.07	$408.12	$388.63	41.1	41.1	41.3	$ 9.88	$ 9.93	$ 9.41
DURABLE GOODS	459.56	458.22	442.88	42.2	42.0	42.3	10.89	10.91	10.47
Stone, clay and glass products	434.31	434.82	428.40	45.1	45.2	45.0	9.63	9.62	9.52
Primary metal industries	546.21	579.51	541.00	40.4	42.3	42.2	13.52	13.70	12.82
Fabricated metal products	460.56	408.62	429.64	46.9	41.4	46.0	9.82	9.87	9.34
Machinery except electrical	401.38	403.18	371.62	42.7	42.8	41.2	9.40	9.42	9.02
Electric and electronic equipment	413.41	402.12	391.53	41.3	40.7	42.1	10.01	9.88	9.30
Transportation equipment	571.47	527.92	483.94	44.3	42.2	39.7	12.90	12.51	12.19
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	252.38	304.20	213.73	37.5	39.0	35.8	6.73	7.80	5.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	338.64	340.75	320.40	39.7	39.9	40.1	8.53	8.54	7.99
Food and kindred products	378.81	383.39	344.45	39.5	40.7	41.4	9.59	9.42	8.32
Apparel and other textile products	223.04	234.60	220.53	34.0	35.6	35.8	6.56	6.59	6.16
Paper and allied products	293.97	300.66	273.36	41.0	39.2	40.8	7.17	7.67	6.70
Printing and publishing	365.11	356.06	340.56	38.8	39.3	38.7	9.41	9.06	8.80
Chemicals & allied products	460.85	456.06	461.36	44.1	43.6	42.6	10.45	10.46	10.83
Rubber & misc. plastic products	284.13	279.97	278.64	41.6	40.4	43.2	6.83	6.93	6.45

Covers an estimated 92,000 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
AUGUST 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
Total Initial Claims	17,310	23,725	27,602	10,286	13,676	15,039
Total Continued Claims	123,486	123,177	188,007	76,718	78,510	119,075
Total Weeks Compensated	118,644	111,168	149,763	79,035	70,116	92,802
Total Amount of Payments	$15,451,806	$14,141,980	$17,321,384	$9,893,467	$8,630,509	$10,820,451
Average Weekly Payment	$130.24	$127.21	$115.89	$125.18	$123.09	$116.60

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	271	293	350
Total Continued Claims	1,637	1,758	2,540
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	233	220	333
Total Continued Claims	1,079	1,086	1,893

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	565.1	563.8	541.1
Manufacturing*	27.6	27.9	25.8
Printing and publishing	7.8	8.0	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.7	7.6
Nonmanufacturing	537.5	535.9	515.3
Construction	43.1	43.2	38.9
Transportation and public utilities*	17.2	17.0	15.2
Trucking and warehousing	7.6	7.6	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.9	6.9	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	142.0	143.3	139.4
General merchandise stores	14.1	14.9	14.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	30.4	30.4	29.8
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.1
Services and mining*	156.7	156.8	148.4
Private educational services	4.2	4.4	4.6
Miscellaneous services	18.3	18.2	18.0
Total government	148.1	145.2	143.6
Total federal government	74.8	75.2	73.1
Total state & local government	73.3	70.0	70.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110.4	110.4	108.7
Manufacturing	23.7	23.6	23.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.5	2.4
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	0.9	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.0
Other manufacturing	12.8	12.9	13.5
Nonmanufacturing	86.7	86.8	85.6
Construction	7.5	7.4	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.7	7.6
Railroad	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	27.5	27.5	27.2
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	5.6
Retail trade*	22.1	22.1	21.6
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.4	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	20.6	20.9	20.9
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.2
Educational services	1.1	1.2	0.9
Total government	19.7	19.7	19.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total state & local government	16.6	16.5	16.1
State government	4.1	4.0	3.3
Local government	12.5	12.5	12.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	122.4	124.7	118.2
Manufacturing	24.0	24.1	22.9
Food & kindred products*	9.4	9.0	9.1
Meat products	4.6	4.6	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.8	2.3	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.2	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	98.4	100.6	95.3
Construction	8.5	8.4	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.7	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.2	35.6	32.4
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.2	4.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.1	23.4	23.0
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total government	20.7	22.3	21.4
Total federal government	4.8	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	15.9	17.4	16.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

AUGUST 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	438.7	442.9	433.2
Manufacturing	51.1	51.1	55.3
Durable Goods*	18.3	18.8	22.3
Stone, clay & glass products	2.7	2.9	2.9
Primary metal industries	4.1	4.5	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.1	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	0.9
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.3	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.7	1.7	3.6
Misc. mfg.	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	32.3	33.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.3	7.7
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.1
Apparel & other textile products*	5.7	5.1	5.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.7	1.3
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.4	8.5	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.8	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	387.6	391.8	377.9
Construction	18.4	18.9	16.2
Transportation & public utilities*	35.2	35.1	35.2
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.4	11.2	11.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	5.2
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.7	20.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	93.4	94.6	92.9
Wholesale trade	28.6	28.5	28.2
Retail trade	64.8	66.1	64.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.9	40.1	40.8
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.9
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.5	9.6	10.0
Services & mining*	118.1	118.6	113.7
Health services	38.2	38.5	38.0
Educational services	13.1	13.2	12.5
Social services	6.3	6.1	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.1	4.8
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.6	2.5	2.3
Total government	82.6	84.5	79.1
Total federal government	14.1	14.1	14.6
Total state & local government	68.5	70.4	64.5
Total state government	28.8	29.1	29.1
Total local government	39.7	41.3	35.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED